

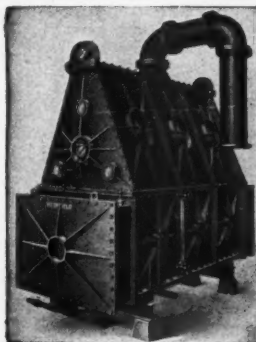
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

DECEMBER 25, 1920

By the Food Trade Publishing Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
 Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.  
 Subscription Price: United States, \$5.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.



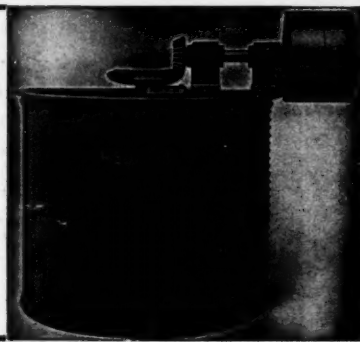
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 1879.

Vol. 63.

Chicago and New York, December 25, 1920.

No. 26.

## HITS BOTH CONSUMER AND PACKER

### British Trade Asks Abolition of Bacon Control

Advices from Great Britain are that the British meat trade and the British consumer have tired of the results of meat control by the British Ministry of Food, particularly as it applies to bacon and lard. The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, Scotland, has made a flat demand for the abolition of the bacon section of the Food Ministry, and backs its demand with a statement of the situation which is a serious indictment of that government body's course in the matter.

It appears that as a result of the course taken by the British Food Ministry the British consumer is forced to pay high prices for an inferior product, when fresh product at much lower figures is available. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce charges that this is because the British Ministry loaded up with enormous quantities of bacon when it suddenly resumed meat control in August, 1919, and must now recoup as best it can.

It is therefore maintaining high prices for its commandeered stuff, which is now old and in bad condition, while it bars fresh product in private hands which the consumer might get at lower figures.

#### Effect on American Packer.

While the British consumer is thus affected, the American packer "gets his" in even worse fashion. His product, much of it bought in enormous quantities in the summer of 1919 by the British authorities under the camouflage of the British co-operative societies, was seized by the same authorities in August of that year when control was resumed. Not only was settlement delayed, but the product was held under such conditions that much of it was totally spoiled and the remainder marketed in a way calculated to destroy the good name of American bacon on the British market.

It is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 worth of American meats seized under the food control order has not yet been paid for, and the Food Ministry has operated in such a way as to endeavor to put most of the loss on the American packer. These losses are distributed among some 30 exporting packers, and range all the way from a few thousand to several million dollars.

Thus the British Ministry of Food is

said to be making the British consumer pay higher prices than the American packer would be glad to sell his product for, and at the same time is offering the consumer inferior stuff, and forbidding the importation of fresh, high-grade meats. The British public evidently cannot stomach the stale, partly-spoiled bacon which the authorities are trying to dispose of.

#### How the Producer is Affected.

Consumptive demand is thereby reduced, and the situation reacts on the American producer who is now witnessing a 9-cent hog market, whereas with a normal and healthy export outlet he might easily command more for his hogs. It was the frantic buying by the British Food Ministry in the summer of 1919 which is said to have had a good deal to do with the establishment of a 23-cent live hog price, and now the 8- and 9-cent hog may be laid in part at least to the same source.

The damage to the reputation of American meats abroad is one of the most serious phases of this situation, and one which affects the packer and the hog-raiser alike.

Packers have tried for more than a year to effect a settlement with the British Food Ministry, so that ways might be cleared for a resumption of trade. This has seemed to be difficult. Meanwhile the British consumer appears to have tired of the situation. He seems to have discovered the fact that the authorities are selling him bad bacon at higher-than-market prices.

#### Statement of the Glasgow Chamber.

At the meeting of the Glasgow, Scotland, Chamber of Commerce at which this matter was publicly discussed, the following official statement was adopted, summarizing the events leading up to the present situation, and giving the facts in the case as they affect the British consumer:

"This meeting has been called because the members desire to draw attention to the policy of the Bacon Section of the Ministry of Food. The members do not wish to criticize the war-time control, but the conduct and consequences of the prolonged control of imported bacon and hams after the emergencies arising out of the war had passed. There is a clearly defined

date for the purposes of this consideration, and that date is August 19, when after a period of free trading the Ministry intimated a resumption of control.  
(Continued on page 36.)

#### CHALLENGE MEAT PRICE CONTROL.

Commenting on the action of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in asking the abolition of the bacon section of the British Ministry of Food, because of its handling of the bacon situation in Great Britain, the Glasgow Herald says:

"The Scottish provision trade has come out flatly with a demand for the abolition of the bacon section of the Food Ministry. The channel by which the demand is presented is the Food Section of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, which has prepared a statement that constitutes a strong indictment of the whole policy and dealings of the bacon section during the second period of control of imported bacon and hams.

"As this statement reopens the controversy regarding the expediency of the Ministry's action in resuming control in August of last year, it is probable that the Ministry may be prejudiced against it at the outset. The public, however, will be impatient if the present demand is merely met by denials of the allegations of losses in the preliminary stages of reconrol.

"What the public has a right to expect now is an explanation of the present high controlled prices of bacon and ham in face of the substantial decline in the buying costs in America. The difference between the latter costs and the prices exacted today by the Ministry is translated into terms that can be understood by consumers, put by the trade at from 8d to 9d per lb. If the Ministry cannot forthwith refute this attack on its pricing scale, the case for the continuance of bacon control falls completely to the ground.

"The fact that such a scale has been maintained against a falling market is an illustration of the monopoly evils of state trading. In one week's arrival of hams the price charged to the trade by the Ministry in excess of the price warranted by the market today is estimated at £300,000.

"What dear bacon means in its relation to the general cost of living is perhaps not fully appreciated. If the trade today can bring down prices by 8d or 9d per lb. and offer a better quality for the lower price, it is obvious that the present level of home bacon prices must break in sympathy. In like manner butcher meat and eggs would be eased in price, because better and cheaper bacon would provide the public with alternative foods.

"These considerations emphasize the importance of the challenge to the continued existence of the bacon section of the Food Ministry that is now being made. A department guilty of the evils that it was created to check in others is surely worse than superfluous."

## Packers' Traffic Problems

### Title Under "Shipper's Order Notify" B. of L.

A packer asks the following question relative to a transportation matter:

"Please advise who holds the title to goods during shipment under a shipper's order notify bill of lading?"

This question is answered in the following opinion from Judge A. B. Hayes of Washington, D. C., attorney for the Institute of American Meat Packers:

From the days of the common law to the present time, authorities all agree that when goods are delivered to a carrier for transportation under a shipper's order notify bill of lading, the title remains in the shipper or consignor until his bill of lading is taken up by the consignee or some other party upon the payment of the draft attached. The law governing the issuance of bills of lading, known as the "Bills of Lading Act," provides in Section 3 that an order bill of lading is negotiable notwithstanding any provision in such bill or in any notice, contract, rule, regulations or tariff that such bill is non-negotiable.

Section 7 of the Act also provides that even if the name of the person to be notified of the arrival of the goods is inserted in the order bill this shall not limit the negotiability of the bill. Section 8 provides that a carrier is bound to deliver goods upon demand made either by the consignee named in the bill or, if the bill of lading is an order bill, by the holder thereof, provided the bill of lading is surrendered and freight charges paid. Section 9 provides that a carrier transporting goods under an order bill of lading is justified in delivering the goods to the person in possession of an order bill for the goods by the terms of which the goods are deliverable to him, or by possession of an order bill which has been endorsed to him or has been endorsed in blank by the mediate or intermediate endorsee of the consignee.

Section 22 provides that a carrier is liable for any damages to a person who is the holder of an order bill of lading who has given value in good faith, relying upon the description of the bill of the goods, caused by the non-receipt by the carrier of all or a part of the goods or for a variance in the goods from the order bill.

Section 27 provides that an order bill may be negotiated by delivery, where, by the terms of the bill, the carrier undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or subsequent endorsee of the bill has endorsed it in blank. Subsequent paragraphs or sections of the bill further provide for the negotiation of order bills of lading so that the law as written contemplates and protects the negotiability of order bills of lading which implies, of course, that title to the goods thus changes upon a transfer of the order bill.

Following these provisions of the law and having them in mind regarding an order bill of lading, I refer to Sections 251 and 265 of Corpus Juris where it is said that "As symbols of property therein receivable so as to pass title to the goods represented thereby, while in the possession of the carrier as bailee, when such is the intention, as effectively as if the goods themselves were delivered."

In the case of Leo P. Harlow, trustee, vs. the Washington Southern Railway Co., 26 I. C. C., page 511, the Interstate Commerce Commission held that "An order notify shipment is notification to the carrier that the title to the consignment is retained in the consignor until delivery of the bill of lading properly endorsed. Ordinarily, the order notify bill of lading is forwarded through the banks with a sight draft attached for the value of the shipment so the person notified at destination can only obtain possession of the bill of lading by payment of the draft. . . . The carrier cannot, without incurring liability, deliver such a shipment until the bill of lading is properly surrendered."

Under this decision, it will be observed that, so far as the carrier is concerned, the title to the goods covered by an order bill of lading is presumed to remain in the consignor until the bill of lading is delivered to the railroad company for the transfer of the actual goods.

Judge Hayes then quotes extensively from "Michie on Carriers."

### When Title Is Transferred.

So that, under this authority, which is a recognized authority on railroad contracts, the title to the goods covered by an order bill of lading is transferred immediately upon the payment of the draft, and the taking up of the bill of lading by either the consignee or any other person, the person paying the draft and taking up the bill of lading becoming the owner of the goods under special property, this special property, being liable to be defeated should the consignee demand possession of the bill and tender payment of the draft.

I find some still later decisions regarding this matter and refer to the case of the Liberty National Bank vs. Hines et al., decided by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, on October 11, 1920, page 313, 104 S. E. Reporter, where the court held that where a bill of lading is taken by the shipper, making the goods deliverable to his own order with instructions to notify another on arrival at destination and nothing appears to the contrary, the title to the goods remains in the shipper while they are in transit and passes from him to his transferee of the bill of lading.

(Continued on page 44.)

### WARNED TO SELL YARDS INTEREST.

Following the proposal of the government to turn over the packers' stockyards interests to a board of public trustees, which is interpreted to mean practically government ownership, attorneys for certain packers have requested an extension of time which would allow them to prepare another plan along the lines of the one previously presented. These packers still believe that the old plan is fundamentally right, and that a similar one can be prepared which will be acceptable both to themselves and to the representatives of the government.

The government's special attorney, Isidar J. Kresel, objected to the packers' plan and argued that it would result in a combination in violation of the anti-trust laws. The government insists that the plan for turning the yards over to public trustees be accepted. These trustees would be appointed by the court and would have power to sell the yards or dispose of them as they saw fit.

At the conclusion of the arguments Justice Stafford took under advisement the various plans proposed, and announced he would render a decision after the holidays. He intimated that unless the Armour, Morris and Swift interests give evidence that they are actually divesting themselves of their holdings he will adopt the government plan and appoint a receiver. He announced, however, that he has acquiesced in the Cudahy Packing Company plan for turning over their com-

paratively small holdings in stockyards companies to a trustee to be appointed by the court and allowing one year during which the stock may be permanently disposed of.

### HOUSE PASSES HIGH FARM TARIFF.

At Washington on December 22 the House passed by a vote of 196 to 86 the so-called farmers' relief bill to impose a high emergency tariff on a long list of agricultural products, the decline in the price of which has affected producers. The latter believe shutting out foreign competing products will raise the prices of their own, and a combination of Western and Southern congressmen of both parties was responsible for putting the measure through. It now goes to the Senate, where more opposition is expected from those who believe such a measure class legislation, and from senators representing manufacturing and industrial sections.

The bill puts what is practically a prohibitive tariff on grains, vegetable oils, meat animals and products, etc. Rates in the bill are as follows:

	Proposed duty.
Wheat, bushel .....	\$ .30
Wheat flour, per cent.....	.20
Corn, bushel .....	.15
Beans, pound .....	.02
Peanuts, unshelled, pound .....	.03
Peanuts, shelled, pound.....	.03
Potatoes, bushel .....	.25
Onions, bushel .....	.40
Rice, cleaned, pound .....	.02
Rice, uncleaned, pound .....	.01½
Flour, meal and broken rice, lb....	.00½
Rice, unhulled, pound .....	.00¾
Lemons, pound .....	.01¼
Oils, peanut, gallon .....	.26
Oils, cottonseed, gallon .....	.20
Oils, soya bean, gallon.....	.20
Cattle, per cent .....	.30
Sheep, head .....	2.00
Lambs, head .....	1.00
Mutton and lamb, pound.....	.02½
Wool, unwashed, pound .....	.15
Wool, washed, pound .....	.30
Wool, manufactures of, pound.....	.45
Wool, scoured, pound .....	.45

### MEAT STOCKS AT LOWEST POINT.

Cold storage stocks of meats and lard in the United States on December 1 were approximately twenty-two million pounds less than on November 1, 1920, when they had reached the lowest point in several years, according to a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The statement says:

"The latest report of the United States Bureau of Markets shows that cold storage stocks of meats and lard in the United States, including holdings in both cold storage warehouses and packinghouse plants, on December 1 amounted to 695,676,000 pounds, a decrease of 21,949,000 pounds as compared with November 1, 1920. This supply, if immediately available, and if the country had to depend solely upon stored meats and lard, would be sufficient to meet the normal national demand for about thirteen days. This estimate is based on the per capita meat consumption figure for 1919, as calculated by the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 200,000,000 pounds of meat in storage on December 1, however, was in the process of cure and therefore unavailable for immediate use."

## BRITISH TERMINATE MEAT CONTRACTS

### Australia Now Looks to United States for Market

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Nov. 28, 1920.

Contracts with the Imperial Government for the purchase of Australian beef, which have been running throughout the war, will come to an end with the expiration of this month. After this all meat slaughtered will be free of control so far as the British Government is concerned, but the latter will retain control of the refrigerated shipping until the end of April next, by which time it is expected that all beef and mutton in Australia held on behalf of the Imperial Government will have been shipped overseas.

The mutton held in the other states has been pretty well lifted already, but the beef in Queensland has been hung up by the strike of the waterside workers who refused to work overseas boats because of certain complaints against the shipping companies in regard to their attitude towards the unions. This ban has now been removed, and deep sea boats have been arriving in Queensland waters and loading not only meat but all kinds of produce with which the stores had been bulging for many months.

In the Brisbane river works the quantity held was only about 2,000 tons, owing to the poor season and the shipments that had been made, but in north Queensland the works had to cease killing earlier than usual owing to the stores being full of meat which could not be shipped. Latest reports give the quantity remaining as about 10,000 tons, which should now be lifted very quickly, and the works will be clear of meat, a state of affairs unknown since the war began.

The Australian trade has hardly formed an opinion as to the prospects under a free market. Nor have any arrangements been made. It is known that under the new conditions higher freights must be met unless there is a big surplus of refrigerated steamers, which are not in sight at the present moment.

The contracts with the Imperial Government, which have expired, have been good in their way. Although the amount paid by the Imperial Government for the meat, especially since the war ended, has been under the world's parity, the growers of meat in Australia are grateful to remember that in the early stages of the war they were faced with a serious position; they did not know whether they would be able to reach the market, and, if they did, what they could get for their meat. The Imperial Government solved all the problems by taking over the meat at an assured price, and what was more important, undertook to pay for the meat as soon as it was in store, though it might be, and actually was, there many months before it could be transported to the other side. The growers also were able to look forward to stabilized prices. The vendors were not troubled about space or any other question associated with marketing, so that, looked at broadly, the contract was warmly welcomed. It was only in the later stages, when Argentine meat was

given an open market in England and Australian meat was bought at the contract price, that any restiveness was shown. Now the trade is looking forward to making its own arrangements about marketing.

#### Look for American Outlet.

Naturally enough, consideration is being given to the possible outlets for Australian meat. The fact that there has been congestion in the British markets and that a test has already been made with New Zealand mutton have encouraged the belief in Australia that it will be possible in the coming meat season to divert a large quantity of Australian meat, and especially beef, to America. It is considered here that the Argentine has a great advantage over Australia in the shorter distance to the British companies are interested in

markets more especially as British pushing Argentine trade in their own markets, whereas the Australian companies are nearly all local concerns and therefore free to dispose of their products in any market that offers advantages. To the Pacific ports of the United States meat could be delivered from Australia in about 21 days; the mail boats take slightly less time. Through the Panama canal the Atlantic ports would be reached in a little longer—certainly in much less time than the journey to England occupies. The same remarks apply to New Zealand mutton, except that the journey would be slightly longer.

Of course, this would not mean that all meat from Australia would be sent to the states. The British markets have hitherto absorbed nine-tenths or more of the Australian product, and no doubt would continue to take a large quantity. But it is predicted that if America wants Australian meat, it can be obtained at a reasonable rate.

The coming season will be favorable for a large export provided untoward occur

(Continued on page 34.)

## Congress to Reform Trade-Mark Law

Many changes in the trade mark law will be recommended by American business men during the closing session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, but it is expected that definite determination of a new national policy will await the Sixty-seventh Congress, when the Republicans come into complete authority and can work out a co-ordinated program of business legislation.

Segregation of the registration of trade marks from the registration of patents, and placing it under a distinct official, either in the Department of Commerce or in the Federal Trade Commission, thus avoiding inefficient duplication between several government establishments and giving American business better service, is one of the reforms that will be urged upon Congress when it reassembles.

Authorization of a national trade mark, which Congress has been considering some time, will also be the subject of hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Representative Samuel Winslow, of Massachusetts, will probably be the new chairman.

The proposed changes have already been placed before the members of the congressional committees, and Chauncey P. Carter, until recently with the Department of Commerce, and considered one of the best trade-mark authorities in the country, will advise with the committees regarding their adoption.

#### Trade Marks Play Second Fiddle.

In emphasizing the desirability of having a special registrar of trade marks it is pointed out that at present trade marks are entirely subordinated to patents in the Patent Office, to the detriment of the interests of American manufacturers, and especially those who do a large export business.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce already have considerable to do with trade marks, trade names and unfair marking. At the present time the Patent Office and the Federal Trade Commis-

sion are working at cross purposes, while the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is doing likewise. Owing to the accumulation of patent work in the Patent Office, it is impossible to secure promptly certified documents that are required to head off infringement and piracy abroad.

American business interests are insistent that a national trade mark should be decided upon as soon as possible. It is proposed that its use should be governed in each trade by the trade itself, which, however, shall be subject to the law and to regulations enunciated from time to time by the Federal Trade Commission. The Commission would be given power to take away the right to use the mark for violation of the regulations or non-compliance with the law. Each trade may have different rules for the use of the mark in its trade, but all must square with the law and rules of the Federal Trade Commission.

#### Amendments to the Law.

Congress will be asked to make certain amendments to the act of March 19, 1920, so as to correct ambiguities in the wording thereof, and particularly to authorize the Commissioner to transfer the international applications of the proprietors of the U. S. A. trade mark registrations; to authorize the Commissioner to examine and, if anticipated or otherwise objectionable, to reject marks from other countries registered under the pan-American convention. At present the Commissioner is transmitting applications without authority to do so, and is not examining foreign marks, although the act seems to make it necessary for him to do so, but is somewhat ambiguous in this respect.

It will be recommended that the trade mark fee should be made \$20, of which \$10 would be refunded if registration is not granted. At present the fee is \$10, with no refund. Penalty will be asked for use of the "registered" notice when a mark has not been registered. As it is now, there is no penalty or prohibition, and many unregistered marks are presented as "registered."

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

## MEAT CANNING PROCESSES.

A reader in the East writes as follows: Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me a flow sheet showing the mechanical and chemical processes connected with the manufacture of canned meats?

The illustration herewith is from a drawing made by Chairman Harding of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, showing the whole process of meat canning.

Used pickle and 100 per cent brine solution flow into mixing vats, and thence either into a gravity supply tank or into a refrigerated storage vat to await use in the curing vats. Meanwhile the meat for canning is cut and cooked, the skimmings making No. 1 tallow and the soup going to a storage vat and thence to the extract department.

The meat goes from the cooking room to the curing vat, from which also skimmings go into No. 1 tallow. From curing the product goes to the trimming table, and trimmings are segregated, while the

shipment. The flow sheet gives this whole procedure at a glance.

## BLEACHING INEDIBLE GREASE.

The following inquiry is from a packer in Iowa:

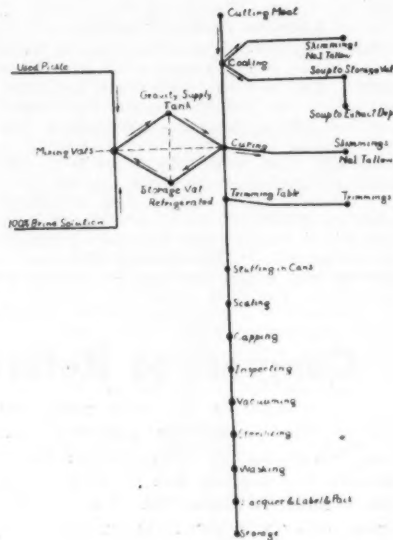
Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give us the best method for bleaching and procuring inedible white grease of as white quality as possible. Also please describe in detail the following methods: 1. Hypochloride of soda. 2. Bichromate process. The writer is familiar with the filter press process, and will appreciate information relating to other methods.

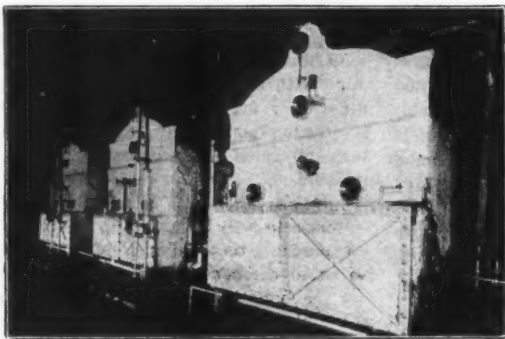
To procure inedible white grease of as white a color as possible obviously means careful selection and prompt handling of the material to be rendered.

During the rendering process the product should be parboiled in a rendering tank for about an hour, and the water drained off from the tank. Then when the product is delivered to the refinery it should be bleached with Fullers' earth, using whatever percentage is necessary to get color desired.

We have no information on bleaching of white grease with sodium hypochloride or bichromate, other than that contained in the standard published textbooks on the subject, such as the "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats and Waxes," by Lewkowitsch, 1914 edition, pages 30 to 36.



meat is next stuffed into cans, weighed, capped, inspected, the cans put through the vacuum process, sterilized, washed, lacquered, labelled and packed in boxes, and then put into the storage room for



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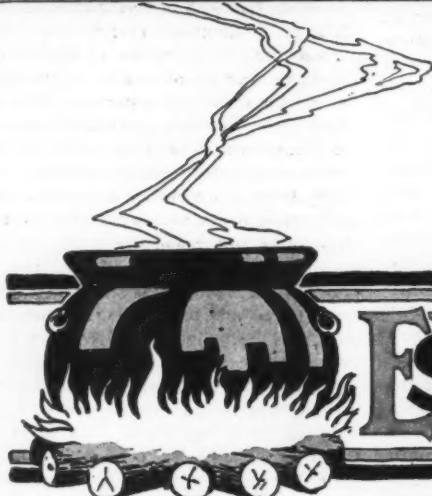
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## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American  
Meat Packers and the American  
Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

Published Weekly by

**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of  
New York)

at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.

Eastern Office, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

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Packers everywhere are interested in  
the work of the Institute of American  
Meat Packers in the direction of a stand-  
ardized system of packinghouse cost ac-  
counting. This is something that every  
packer wants, and is badly in need of at  
such times as the present. The Commit-  
tee on Standardized Cost Accounting of  
the Institute has completed three chapters  
of what is to be a standard work on this  
subject, and these are available to mem-  
bers of the Institute upon application to  
Secretary C. B. Heinemann. These chap-  
ters cover: 1. The Theory of Packinghouse  
Accounting; 2. The Cattle Business; 3.  
The Hog Business.

At its meeting last week the committee  
talked over the work and decided to con-  
tinue work on chapter 2 so as to include  
the departmentalizing of the cattle busi-  
ness, and also cost figuring and depart-  
mentalizing for the calf and sheep busi-  
ness.

Further work will include classification  
of balance sheet accounts for packers, to-  
gether with a recommended balance sheet  
form; classification of income and expense  
accounts, including departmental distribu-  
tion of expenses; a special chapter cover-  
ing the accounting of miscellaneous pack-  
inghouse operating departments, including  
sausage, glue, compound, butterine, etc.;  
another special chapter covering account-  
ing for expense and service departments,  
such as bag and box factories, storeroom,  
laboratory, stables, cooperage, etc.

This work will be assigned to sub-com-  
mittees of the main committee, of which  
J. H. Bliss, of Swift & Company, Chicago,  
is chairman, and it is hoped to have the  
work here outlined completed by the  
coming summer. It is a monumental task,  
and the committee members are working  
without extra compensation, for the benefit  
of the entire industry.

### THE POLITICAL GAME.

If anyone has been deceived as to the  
real significance of the plan for the dis-  
solution of the packers' stockyards inter-  
ests, formulated by the Federal Trade  
Commission and adopted by Attorney  
General Palmer several weeks ago, it is  
because he is not fully informed of the  
facts and is not familiar with the pro-  
ceedings which have led up to the present  
status of the case. The plan proposed at  
this time would turn over the stockyards  
and terminal road stock to a board of  
trustees appointed by the court, who would  
control it and sell it at forced sale, if  
necessary, regardless of results to owners.  
This amounts to little short of confisca-  
tion, and is entirely different from the de-

cree of last December, which was agreed  
to both by the packers and the attorney  
general.

The packers have agreed to dispose of  
their stockyard holdings, but they ex-  
pected to be allowed to dispose of them  
in a manner which would involve the least  
financial loss. Certainly they did not agree  
to turn over their property unconditionally  
to a board of outside appointees, who  
could dispose of it as they saw fit. It  
remains to be seen from whence the great  
public benefit, predicted by the sponsors  
of the plan, will be derived, unless the pub-  
lic is desirous of having higher priced  
meats and greater fluctuations in the live-  
stock markets.

"It is foolish to think," says the Chicago  
Tribune, in a recent editorial comment,  
"that our meat and meat products will be  
cheaper because one man owns the yards  
where the cattle must be gathered and  
another does the killing and another dis-  
poses of the by-products." It is just as  
foolish for cattle raisers to expect that  
they will receive higher prices and will  
sustain fewer losses from fluctuations  
when the packing industry is split up and  
the control of the markets is left to "the  
ungoverned natural laws which will op-  
erate at large among the various elements  
of the dismembered industry."

It is significant that this proposal is ad-  
vanced just at this time, when the present  
powers in Washington are enjoying the  
last three months of their regime. Poli-  
ticians may profit from an attack on our  
country's largest and most vital industry,  
if they can convince the people that it will  
result in advantages to the public. Very  
little reasoning on the part of the public  
will be required, however, to see that no  
benefit can come to either producer or  
consumer from breaking down in this man-  
ner a highly organized and efficient indus-  
try like the packing industry, which be-  
cause of its high degree of efficiency has  
been able to exist on a profit of a fraction  
of a cent on each dollar. Any plan which  
would divest the packers of a part of their  
business interests would necessitate enor-  
mous expense for duplication of machinery,  
greatly increased overhead charges, and  
the result would be higher priced meat  
and meat products.

Never yet have the politicians been able  
to show the public any great benefit from  
the complete dismantling of large, efficient-  
ly-organized business concerns. When the  
heads of government departments in Wash-  
ington display such a complete reversal of  
policy as Mr. Palmer has shown in the  
packers' case, it should be easy for the  
public to see that they are merely playing  
the old game of politics.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Hoppers Rendering Plant, Hoppers, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The name of Field & Company, Owensboro, Ky., has been changed to Field Packing Company.

The plant of the Sykesville Fertilizer Company, Sykesville, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

A receiver has been appointed for the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, of Rockford, Ill.

The Osage Cotton Company, Wagoner, Okla., will rebuild their burned hull house. The loss was \$60,000.

Barton & Company, meat packers in Seattle, Wash., are considering the establishment of a plant in Portland, Ore.

The Carolina Packing Company has purchased a packing plant at Orangeburg, S. C., and will begin operations soon.

The Stockdale Cottonseed Oil Mill Company, Stockdale, Tex., will rebuild their building which was burned at a loss of \$50,000.

The seed and hull house of the Battleboro Oil Company, Battleboro, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$35,000.

W. F. Messick & Brothers, Allen, Md., will rebuild their canning house and storage warehouse which was burned at a loss of \$50,000.

Turek Brothers, former retail meat dealers in Green Bay, Wis., have discontinued their business and have entered the wholesale meat business.

Armour & Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock payable January 3 to stock of record December 15.

The Farmers' Terminal Packing Company, Newport, Minn., will open a branch house in Brainerd, Minn., which will be in charge of Charles Gustafson.

Employees of the Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., have organized a club called the "Globe Club" for industrial, social and recreational purposes.

The Welsh Packing Company plans to erect a \$100,000 meat packing plant at Springfield, Mo. The capital stock of the company will be increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Chicago Beef and Products Company has been incorporated at Worcester, Mass., with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are Harold B. Eingold, Carl Freedman and Isaac Freedman, all of Worcester.

The East End Provision Company has been incorporated at Wheeling, W. Va., with a capital of \$10,000, to conduct a general packing business. The incorporators are H. A. Henderson, B. A. Henderson, Wm. M. Freismuth, S. E. Freismuth and W. E. Mull, all of Wheeling.

### NO DANGER OF A FOOD SHORTAGE.

Pointing out that the United States exports approximately twice as much essential foodstuffs as it imports, the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a report just issued, takes issue with the contention that this country will be dependent in the near future upon foreign countries for food supplies.

The question of the ability of the United States to feed itself came up by reason of the increase of imports of food products, accompanied by a corresponding decrease of exports of these commodities.

"The conclusion reached by some statisticians and experts," says the committee, "is that our industrial development is proceeding at such a rate, and so obviously at the expense of our agricultural growth, that it is only a question of time until we must import more and more food products for our constantly growing population. It is not a new story, having bobbed up and died away many times since Malthus started the original trouble a century ago; but it is just as foolish and unfounded now as it was then, and as it will be for generations to come."

The possibilities of food production in this country and the abundant harvest of 1920 in the face of the most unfavorable conditions of weather and an unprece-

dent shortage of labor makes it difficult to understand how anyone can take seriously the alarmist cry that we must look elsewhere for food products, says the committee.

The committee made a study and analysis of the relation of food exports and imports from 1910 to 1919. Charts making a comparison of exports and imports of different food products during that period are contained in the report. One chart demonstrates that the United States exported last year agricultural products to the value of \$3,500,000,000, while its imports were just half that figure.

"One of the especially foolish and unknowing statements in regard to our exports of foodstuffs," says the committee, "is that we drew so heavily on our food resources during the war that we are now forced to call upon other countries to supply our needs. As a matter of fact, we have more cattle and hogs now than when the war began in 1914, and as many sheep."

"The real crux of the question," says the committee, "lies in the nature of food imported, as to whether it is a thing of necessity or merely a matter of taste and fancy. In the answer to that lies the ability, or lack of ability, of this country to feed itself. Bread and meat, grains and meat animals are the elemental essentials of food with us, and in these essentials we have always been the best nurtured people in the world."

### MIDLAND PLAN OPPOSED.

The plan suggested for reorganizing the Midland Packing Company is opposed by the stockholders' committee of eight, which has issued a statement recommending that the affairs of the company be continued in the hands of the receivers. The plan proposed would have made the stockholders pay in \$1,000,000 to the promoters for the purpose of putting the company on its feet. The statement of the committee says that this amount of money would pay a large part of the company's indebtedness.

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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

#### Prices Decline—New Low Levels—Stocks Increase—Hog Movement Liberal—Hogs Under Pressure—Export Trade Quiet.

The average price of hogs during the past week showed a further decline, with the quotations as low as 9.10c, compared with 9.80c the previous week, 13.90 a year ago, and 17.50 two years ago under Food Administration stabilization. The prices for hogs this week have been about steady, at or near the average price for the week just ended. This has made for increasing pressure on the product market, and lard declined to new low levels. The quotations on ribs and pork, particularly the former, are at about the season's low.

The action of the market is thought to be in anticipation of the probabilities of a larger movement of hogs later on, and also in expectation of further readjustment of prices as reflecting the larger movement of live stock. Another factor has been the financial and economic conditions, with the increasing belief that prices must work to a basis where there will be a reflection of pre-war quotations. The average price of hogs is now lower than the outside price during the four years before the war, but is still in the neighborhood of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred over the average.

The same conditions which have influenced all other commodities, particularly foodstuff commodities, have been just as pronounced in hog products and other provisions as they have been in flour and potatoes, as well as other vegetables. It has been all very well to talk about the low price for hog products and the probabilities of large distribution, but the question of money with which to handle even normal purchases has been a serious one. Theoretically it has been supposed that the banks would finance foodstuffs in a normal way, but the experience in

many lines seems to have shown that they have been inclined to be apprehensive if there was any effort on the part of the ordinary dealer to carry even normal stocks.

In certain trades there have been very decided illustrations of this. Someone seemed to get "cold feet," although cases have come to light where such apprehension seemed to have been unnecessary. The effect of the mid-month statement of product stocks at Chicago, issued the middle of last week, has continued to be against values. The increase in lard and the increase in meats has shown the effect of the larger movement of hogs and also the distribution from packing centers. For a time this movement outward seemed to be very good, but of late the shipments have been decreasing. The shipments of fresh meats from Chicago last week were only 31,000,000 lbs., against 77,000,000 lbs. last year, and the shipments of cut meats 15,000,000 lbs., against 25,000,000 lbs. last year. Shipments of lard showed a decrease of nearly 4,000,000 lbs. This decrease in the movement is considered as reflecting the difficulties of distribution.

Considerable attention was directed to the action of the Fair Price Committee of the Chicago city council to the statement that "fair prices" for meats will be issued daily by the council committee. Wholesale prices quoted by packers at the stockyards will be used as the basis for this report, and quotations will be built on such prices, with reasonable allowance for overhead and profit. This plan was adopted on suggestion of Everett C. Brown of the National Livestock Exchange, who states that dealers could cut prices 10 to 20% and still make a larger profit than before the war.

The export interest in the market has not been particularly active. There has been a moderate volume of business and

a fair outward movement, but the question of credits has been the serious difficulty. The shipments going out are still in meats largely for the British and in fats largely for the continent, particularly for Germany.

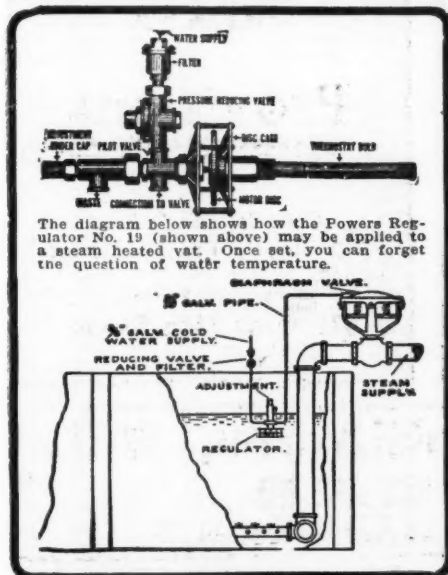
The proposed temporary tariff introduced at Washington will be a considerable factor in price making if it goes through as scheduled. Reports on Monday were very definite regarding immediate action, but Tuesday there were rumors from the Capitol that the bill when it reached the Senate would be sent to the regular Finance Committee, which might mean considerable delay and possibly difficulty of passing during the short session. Favorable action would have the effect of shutting out some Canadian meats and livestock, and shutting out the Australian mutton and Argentine beef.

With the reduced number of sheep in the country it would seem as though there would be no necessity of restrictions on the importation of sheep, but the low price of wool has meant less profit in sheep raising and therefore a greater disposition on the part of raisers to sell the sheep and lambs, even at the low price prevailing. What this may mean in mutton and lamb prices later seems quite clear, and the shutting out of Australian mutton might be a serious factor in the meat supply of the country.

**PORK.**—The market continued quiet, with export demand lacking and with domestic trade small. The large hog run continued to bring about lower prices. At New York mess was quoted at \$29@30, family \$40@45, and short clears at \$33@38. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$24.

**LARD.**—The market has been quiet and weak following the break in the western futures market, poor cash demand, both domestic and export and the bearish hog news. At New York prime western was quoted at about 13½c, middle western around 13½c, refined to the continent 18c, South America 18½c, Brazil kegs 19½c, compound 11@12c in car lots, New York City lard 13c nominal. At Chicago loose lard was about 12½c, leaf lard 13½c, and neutral lard at 18@18½c for November 1.

**BEEF.**—The market was dull and weak.



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er, with demand small and with export interest lacking. The break in kafir prices and the holding off tendency of the housewife for lower prices appeared to have influence at last. At New York mess was quoted \$16@18, packet \$19@21, family \$25@27, and extra India mess at \$42@45.

#### SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on Dec. 1, 1920, with comparisons, is given by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

FROZEN AND CURED MEATS.			
	Dec. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1919.	
Frozen beef	89,358,000	223,311,000	
Frozen pork	91,830,000	44,864,000	
Frozen lamb and mutton	56,353,000	9,400,000	
Cured beef	22,823,000	35,547,000	
In process of cure	12,073,000		
Dry salt pork	114,771,000	242,224,000	
In process of cure	41,351,000		
Pickled pork	253,300,000	226,893,000	
In process of cure	351,474,000		
Lard	38,508,000	49,147,000	
Miscellaneous meats	60,684,000	82,853,000	

Totals 900,574,000 914,243,000  
NOTE.—These holdings include stocks in both cold storage warehouses and packing house plants. No amounts are shown for meats in process of cure for 1919, as separate reports were not received at that time.

#### POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

Following is a summary of the cold storage holdings of poultry on Dec. 1, 1920, with comparisons:

	Dec. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1920.
Broilers	11,130,000	8,046,000	9,756,000
Roasters	11,403,000	14,833,000	5,231,000
Fowls	7,305,000	9,691,000	4,284,000
Turkeys	4,294,000	3,212,000	870,000
Miscellaneous	15,060,000	18,967,000	10,951,000
Totals	49,200,000	54,743,000	31,072,000

#### DIARY PRODUCTS AND EGG STORAGE.

Cold storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on Dec. 1, 1920, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Dec. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1920.
Creamery butter	79,888,000	73,654,000	101,778,000
Packing stock butter	3,206,000	2,068,000	5,528,000
American cheese	40,036,000	62,508,000	48,506,000
Swiss cheese	4,883,000	3,187,000	5,248,000
Brick and Munster	1,579,000	952,000	1,742,000
Limburger	1,050,000	744,000	1,276,000
Cottage, pot and bakers	4,829,000	4,028,000	5,493,000
Cream and neufchatel	190,000	194,000	187,000
All other cheese	6,363,000	4,801,000	6,580,000
Egg eggs	1,852,000	3,341,000	3,838,000
Frozen eggs	29,824,000	22,690,000	20,461,000
Totals	173,779,000	178,197,000	198,697,000

#### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Dec. 16, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	Sales		Top price selects—	
	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Week ending Dec. 9, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Week ending Dec. 9, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,524	5,214	\$16.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,225	1,351	16.50	16.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,471	738	10.50	16.90
Winnipeg	4,013	5,811	13.75	15.50
Calgary	618	1,086	12.13	15.75
Edmonton	542	718	13.75	15.25

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Dec. 18, 1920, with comparisons:

	PORK, BELLS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 18, 1920.
	Week ended Dec. 18, 1920.	Week ended Dec. 20, 1919.	
United Kingdom	100	265	185
Continent	1,956		6,771
So. and Cent. Amer.	675		1,295
West Indies	1,627		3,692
B. N. A. Colonies	51		51
Other countries	54		291
Total	4,412	265	12,285

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 18, 1920.
	Week ended Dec. 18, 1920.	Week ended Dec. 20, 1919.	
United Kingdom	4,149,500	15,317,800	38,035,800
Continent	3,980,890	18,023,800	34,358,760
So. and Cent. Amer.	103,699		162,856
West Indies	1,803,475	84,000	2,361,267
B. N. A. Colonies	83,478		116,816
Other countries	52,297		152,903
Total	10,182,217	33,405,600	75,188,462

	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 18, 1920.
	Week ended Dec. 18, 1920.	Week ended Dec. 20, 1919.	
United Kingdom	2,549,000	2,612,900	15,490,200
Continent	5,445,220	10,152,700	56,843,700
So. and Cent. Amer.	211,621		515,021
West Indies	800,728	114,000	1,159,023
B. N. A. Colonies	2,500		2,500
Other countries	15,380		83,320
Total	9,027,440	12,879,600	74,124,664

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,789	7,358,217	8,730,449
Portland, Me.		986,000	
Boston		10,000	
Philadelphia	225		287,000
New Orleans	398		
St. John, N. R.		1,838,000	
Total, week	4,412	10,182,217	9,027,440
Previous week	708	12,815,500	13,271,200
Two weeks ago	985	5,546,500	7,920,936
Cor. week, 1919	265	24,600,028	7,843,982
Comparative summary of the aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 18, 1920:			
	Nov. 1 to Dec. 18, 1920.	Dec. 20, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1920.	Decrease.
Pork	2,457,000	789,800	*1,667,200
Bacon and hams	25,188,402	209,284,401	134,095,999
Lard	74,124,664	97,715,441	23,590,777

\*Increase.

#### CANADIAN LIVESTOCK IN NOVEMBER.

Sales of livestock at principal Canadian centers during the month of November, with comparisons, are reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	CATTLE.		Sales—Month of Nov. 1919.	Month of Oct. 1920.
	Month of Nov. 1920.	Month of Nov. 1919.		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	34,418	49,701	23,657	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	7,025	12,306	5,398	
Montreal (East End)	9,885	13,724	7,227	
Winnipeg	74,181	53,367	53,335	
Calgary	12,827	25,825	12,979	
Edmonton	9,755	10,944	5,103	

	CALVES.		Sales—Month of Nov. 1919.	Month of Oct. 1920.
	Month of Nov. 1920.	Month of Nov. 1919.		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,301	3,862	3,813	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	3,386	3,386	4,438	
Montreal (East End)	4,119	4,314	5,314	
Winnipeg	5,472	4,613	4,625	
Calgary	1,716	2,729	4,551	
Edmonton	1,378	1,359	1,237	

	HOGS.		Sales—Month of Nov. 1919.	Month of Oct. 1920.
	Month of Nov. 1920.	Month of Nov. 1919.		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	32,885	30,414	22,508	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	6,964	8,995	8,028	
Montreal (East End)	8,964	5,784	9,128	
Winnipeg	11,869	16,168	8,714	
Calgary	11,705	11,944	10,266	
Edmonton	1,323	1,134	895	

	SHEEP.		Sales—Month of Nov. 1919.	Month of Oct. 1920.
	Month of Nov. 1920.	Month of Nov. 1919.		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	53,577	65,704	43,521	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	17,442	13,780	26,344	
Montreal (East End)	16,654	11,513	15,749	
Winnipeg	11,705	11,944	16,266	
Calgary	8,960	4,728	9,451	
Edmonton	290	1,077	950	

#### EXPORTS OF CANNED MEATS.

Official reports of exports of canned meat products, by countries, for the month of October, 1920, are as follows:

	Beef, lbs.	Pork, lbs.	Sausage, lbs.	other, lbs.	All, lbs.
Belgium	28,875				1,300
Germany	1,297		28		223
Greece					250
Italy	409				32
Netherlands	15				14
Poland and Danzig					25
Russian in Europe	2,364				
Sweden					4,572
Switzerland					645
Turkey in Europe	112	83	550		43
England	10,512	59,184	37,107	289,467	
Scotland			330	20,290	
Ireland				10,489	
Bermuda	2,943		813	862	
Chile	218		3,219	932	
Canada	2,772	570	459	56,725	
Costa Rica	75		325	776	
Guatemala	394		1,203	713	
Honduras	23		2,853	2,706	
Nicaragua	169		635	946	
Panama	195		3,707	4,051	
Salvador	195	252	226	139	
Mexico	41,497	2,058	26,268	15,923	
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,528		400	741	
Barbados	180			70	
Jamaica	174			170	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,332		2,890	1,203	
Other Brit. West Ind.	3,528		1,949	896	
Cuba	45,136	935	248,152	13,721	
Virgin Islands of U. S.	4,291	60	4,782	1,708	
Dutch West Indies	1,048		793	258	
French West Indies	1,272		545	285	
Haiti	80		1,683	164	
Dominican Republic	2,802		14,495	1,545	
Argentina				7,412	
Bolivia	523		1,560	374	
Brazil			124	129	
Chile	94		206	2,775	
Colombia	3,491		3,763	1,793	
Ecuador	25	1,409			
British Guiana	960			537	
Dutch Guiana	840			230	
French Guiana	1,188			386	
Peru	410		135	1,322	
Venezuela	13,641		8,963	7,012	
China	3,048		654	1,339	
Chosen	174		225	675	
British India	252			48	
Straits Settlements	10,800		726	2,081	
Other Brit. East Indies	23,448		1,325	1,309	
Dutch East Indies	240		510	2,194	
Hongkong	894		348	1,049	
Japan	1,250	150	2,308	570	
Russia in Asia	841		24	241	
Siam	1,182		441	553	
Turkey in Asia	360			223	
Australia	170			69	
New Zealand	146			898	
Other British Oceania			898	639	
French Oceania			440	293	
Philippine Islands	8,973	507	10,559	2,632	
Belgian Congo	180			88	
British West Africa	900	1,325	1,129	3,879	
French West Africa	300		190	249	
Kamerun, etc.				24	
Portuguese Africa			200	759	
Spanish Africa	1,260		480	411	
Total	207,503	66,573	418,973	465,296	

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market the past week was dull and weaker, prices declining about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb., with sales of special loose reported on a basis of  $\frac{6}{4}$ c. Local soap manufacturers were reported buying in a small way and offerings appeared to be somewhat freer. According to reports soap manufacturers continue to work on part time and the market for tallow is influenced somewhat by the persistent weakness in competing greases and the lack of important improvement in the financial situation. In the West the market was also weaker. At New York prime city was nominally quoted at  $\frac{5}{2}$ c nominal, special loose,  $\frac{6}{4}$ c nominal, and edible at 9c, nominal. At Philadelphia prime city loose was  $\frac{9}{4}$ c, special loose,  $\frac{6}{4}$ c, and edible  $\frac{9}{4}$ c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at  $\frac{5}{4}$ @ $\frac{5}{4}$ c, and edible at  $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{7}{4}$ c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market was dull and easier during the week, following the break in tallow and the weakness elsewhere in the grease situation. Prices were off about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from a week ago with oleo at New York quoted at  $\frac{8}{4}$ c. At Chicago oleo was quoted at  $\frac{7}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c.

**OLEO-OIL.**—The market was quiet and easier, with demand poor, but offerings were not pressed for sale. At New York extra oleo was quoted at 18c, and at Chicago at 16@ $\frac{16}{4}$ c.

### SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market has been dull and easier, following the other oils. At New York pure refined was quoted at \$1.10 a gallon; extra No. 1 at 90c; No. 1 at 85c; and prime at 95c@ $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**LARD OIL.**—The market was very quiet but the undertone was easier. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.50@1.55, winter strained at \$1.25@1.30; extra No. 1 in bbls., 88@90c; No. 1, 82c; and prime at 80c.

**GREASES.**—The market for grease continued dull and heavy with buyers still holding off and with offerings rather free. A further reduction in the price of tallow, renewed weakness in oils and unsettled financial conditions were against the market. Soap makers, it is said, continued to work on part time, thereby restricting buying power. Reports from the West had a depressing effect. Choice house and yellow grease was quoted at New York at  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c; brown at  $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c, and white at  $\frac{6}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c. At Chicago brown was quoted at  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c; house,  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c, and yellow at  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{5}{4}$ c.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 21, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda,  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c lb.; 60% caustic soda,  $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{4}$ c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda,  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{5}{4}$ c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda,  $\frac{2}{4}$ @ $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda,  $\frac{2}{4}$ @ $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.; talc,  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{2}{4}$ c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 8@ $\frac{8}{4}$ c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.75 @3.00 gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@ $\frac{15}{4}$ c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 13@ $\frac{13}{4}$ c lb.; cottonseed oil,  $\frac{9}{4}$ @ $\frac{10}{4}$ c lb.; soya bean oil,  $\frac{9}{4}$ @ $\frac{9}{4}$ c lb.; corn oil,  $\frac{9}{4}$ @ $\frac{10}{4}$ c lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 13@ $\frac{13}{4}$ c lb.; crude, 8@ $\frac{8}{4}$ c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal,  $\frac{6}{4}$ c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 16c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal,  $\frac{9}{4}$ @ $\frac{10}{4}$ c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal,  $\frac{8}{4}$ @ $\frac{8}{4}$ c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@ $\frac{21}{4}$ c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal,  $\frac{4}{4}$ @ $\frac{5}{4}$ c lb.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 10@12 lb. avg.,  $\frac{15}{4}$ c; 12-14 lb. avg.,  $\frac{15}{4}$ c; 14@16 lb. avg.,  $\frac{14}{4}$ c; 16@18 lb. avg.,  $\frac{14}{4}$ c; 18@20 lb. avg.,  $\frac{14}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lb. avg., 18c; 10@12 lb. avg.,  $\frac{17}{4}$ c; 12@14 lb. avg.,  $\frac{17}{4}$ c; 14@16 lb. avg.,  $\frac{17}{4}$ c; 16@18 lb. avg.,  $\frac{17}{4}$ c; 18@20 lb. avg.,  $\frac{17}{4}$ c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 16@18 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 18@20 lb. avg., 16c; 20@22 lb. avg.,  $\frac{15}{4}$ c; 22@24 lb. avg., 15c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 16@18 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 18@20 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 20@22 lb. avg.,  $\frac{15}{4}$ c; 22@24 lb. avg., 15c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lb. avg.,  $\frac{10}{4}$ c; 6@8 lb. avg.,  $\frac{10}{4}$ c; 8@10 lb. avg., 10c; 10@12 lb. avg.,  $\frac{9}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lb. avg., 13c; 6@8 lb. avg., 12c; 8@10 lb. avg.,  $\frac{12}{4}$ c; 10@12 lb. avg., 12c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lb. avg.,  $\frac{18}{4}$ c; 8@10 lb. avg.,  $\frac{16}{4}$ c; 10@12 lb. avg., 15c; 12@14 lb. avg.,  $\frac{14}{4}$ c; 14@16 lb. avg., 14c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lb. avg., 18c; 8@10 lb. avg., 17c; 10@12 lb. avg., 16c; 12@14 lb. avg., 15c; 14@16 lb. avg., 14c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Dec. 21, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 23@24c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 21c; 10@12 lbs., 20c; 12@14 lbs., 18c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 20c; 10@12 lbs., 19c; 12@14 lbs., 18c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 19c; 8@10 lbs., 19c; 10@12 lbs., 18c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 20c; 10@12 lbs., 20c; 12@14 lbs., 19c; dressed hogs, 16c; city steam lard, 13c; compound,  $\frac{11}{4}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 20@21c; 10@12 lbs., 19@20c; 12@14 lbs., 18@19c; 14@16 lbs., 16@17c; skinned shoulders,

17c; boneless butts, 23c; Boston butts, 16c; lean trimmings, 15c; regular trimmings, 11c; spareribs, 13c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 8c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 18c.

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 16, 1920:

CATTLE.						
—Sales—			Top price good steers			
	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending Dec. 9, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending Dec. 9, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending Dec. 9, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,342	7,029	*4,616	\$17.00	\$13.50	\$12.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	345	1,959	549	11.50	12.50	.....
Montreal (E. End)	1,206	1,585	658	11.50	12.50	.....
Winnipeg	5,784	8,420	7,139	9.50	12.00	8.50
Calgary	1,832	5,503	2,675	7.75	10.75	7.75
Edmonton	989	1,842	1,428	8.00	11.25	8.00

### CALVES.

	Sales—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending 1919.	Week ending Dec. 9.	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending 1919.	Week ending Dec. 9.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	580	818	*497	\$18.00	\$23.00	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	258	394	304	17.00	18.00	15.00
Montreal (E. End)...	314	404	507	17.00	18.00	15.00
Winnipeg...	356	526	402	8.50	10.00	8.50
Calgary...	158	399	363	7.50	8.75	6.90
Edmonton...	108	160	112	8.25	8.50	8.25

### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 16, 1920, as follows:

	Sales—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending 1919.	Week ending Dec. 8, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 16, 1919.	Same week ending 1919.	Week ending Dec. 9, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	9,519	4,805	*8,558	\$13.50	\$19.00	\$13.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,007	887	793	13.50	16.00	13.50
Montreal (E. End)	2,281	1,434	1,506	13.50	16.00	13.50
Winnipeg	2,115	2,073	1,808	12.50	14.50	12.00
Calgary	3,952	806	1,584	11.00	15.00	11.00
Edmonton	378	496	321	10.00	12.50	10.00

\*Thursday sales not included.

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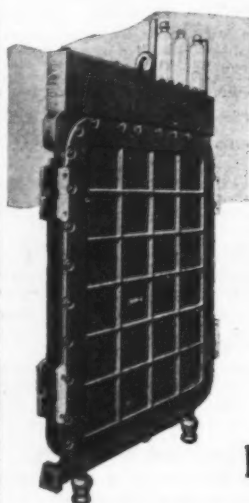
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### TEN YEAR OIL MILL AVERAGES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Law & Co., Inc.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1, 1920.—Few cotton oil mills seem to realize that good milling is more necessary when the margin between the cost of seed and the finished product is narrowest. This fact has a much greater bearing on the season's balance sheet than the actual price of the products. It will be well to consider this thought very carefully and try to eliminate from your superintendent's mind the idea that the loss of a pound of oil is not so important because it is worth only 6 cents, or that a few points excess ammonia in meal is of no consequence because it is worth only \$35 per ton.

As far as oil yield is concerned press room efficiency is fully up to last season and decidedly better than the ten year average for November, but attention is

called to the 7.31% average ammonia content. A mill that guarantees meal 7% ammonia and delivers 7.31% is actually giving away 4¼% of his meal. From the present outlook it strikes us that 4¼% would be a very acceptable dividend to some mills this season.

The composition of seed for this month indicates that they are almost exactly the same as the ten year average. The idea is very prevalent that seed are unusually rich in oil this season. This is undoubtedly true of western seed; they show decidedly the highest oil we have ever seen in that section, but due to the low percentage of kernels in the southeast it is best not to figure on more than forty-three gallons to the ton.

The quality of crude oil continues to be excellent.

November comparisons for ten years are as follows:

### COTTON SEED MEAL.

November—	Moisture, per cent	Oil, per cent	Ammonia, per cent	Standard.
1911.....	7.98	7.49	7.71	0.87
1912.....	8.08	8.16	7.62	1.07
1913.....	8.24	7.38	7.48	0.90
1914.....	8.34	7.25	7.53	0.98
1915.....	8.93	6.52	7.20	0.90
1916.....	8.09	6.26	6.66	0.94
1917.....	8.19	6.46	7.05	0.92
1918.....	8.51	6.57	7.01	0.94
1919.....	8.35	6.71	7.23	0.93
1920.....	7.88	6.76	7.31	0.92
10-year.....	8.32	6.96	7.28	0.96

### COTTON SEED HULLS.

November—	Uncut seed, per cent	Oil, per cent	Standard.
1911.....	0.43	0.69	2.01
1912.....	0.46	0.86	2.48
1913.....	0.28	0.68	1.92
1914.....	0.24	0.65	1.83
1915.....	0.18	0.51	1.43
1916.....	0.45	0.58	1.73
1917.....	0.28	0.56	1.65
1918.....	0.22	0.52	1.45
1919.....	0.33	0.59	1.75
1920.....	0.25	0.58	1.68
10-year.....	0.31	0.62	1.81

### COTTON SEED.

November—	Meats, per cent	Moisture, per cent	Oil, per cent	Ammonia, per cent
1911.....	55.30	9.51	20.10	3.57
1912.....	54.40	10.48	19.50	3.36
1913.....	55.60	9.47	20.70	3.44
1914.....	54.90	10.40	19.90	3.49
1915.....	55.00	10.50	19.90	3.52
1916.....	54.80	9.70	20.50	3.43
1917.....	54.50	10.10	20.00	3.45
1918.....	55.00	9.00	20.05	3.70
1919.....	54.15	10.00	20.15	3.37
1920.....	54.15	9.51	20.10	3.45
10-year.....	54.80	9.87	20.10	3.47

November—	Available gallons	Aver. lbs. Best work.	Aver. work.	7% meal.
1911.....	44.4	42.9	41.4	903
1912.....	42.9	41.4	40.4	913
1913.....	45.9	44.4	42.4	934
1914.....	43.9	42.4	40.4	947
1915.....	43.9	42.4	40.4	956
1916.....	45.5	44.0	42.0	915
1917.....	44.2	42.7	40.7	932
1918.....	44.3	42.8	40.8	1,004
1919.....	44.5	43.0	41.0	915
1920.....	44.4	42.9	41.4	937
10-year.....	44.4	42.9	41.4	943

### SOUTHERN MARKETS.

#### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1920.—Prime crude oil six cents; good seven per cent meal, \$27; loose hulls, \$7; sacked, \$10.50. Market on all steady.

#### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22, 1920.—Seven per cent cottonmeal is quoted at \$32, Atlanta and \$29 to \$30 Georgia common rate point. Some scattered sales. The disposition among mills at this time is to hold meal at these prices with the hope of better demand later. Stocks not excessive; demand moderate. All mills are practically shut down for the holidays and it is reported that only ten per cent of the mills will reopen in January. Cotton seed is moving only in spotted lots. Hulls are steady and demand fair.

#### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 22, 1920.—Prime crude cotton seed oil weak, five and one-half cents bid, five and three quarter cents to six cents asked immediate shipment. Refined oil dull. Seven per cent meal \$27; eight per cent, \$30, interior points. Demand light. Hulls \$9.50, loose, fourteen sacked, New Orleans.

## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Weak—Financial Conditions Influential—Demand Poor—Sentiment Bearish.**

The developments in the vegetable oil market the past week were again towards lower levels and the whole list was at the season's low or at new low levels. Operations were on a very limited scale in the various markets including cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange and expectations were that the trade would continue small, owing to the approaching holidays and the closeness of the turn of the year. Professional operations dominated the markets the past week with outside interest rather moderate although liquidation at times was in evidence by discouraged holders, brought about by the failure of the consuming trade to take hold and their continued hand to mouth buying.

Cotton oil held rather steady for a time but during the week sold off to about the season's low point, showing declines of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. from a week ago. The sharp rally in the grain markets and a stiffening in lard prices at times brought about considerable short covering, but aggressive buying was lacking and as a result offerings increased on the bulges and professionals pressed the declines on the breaks. Certain refining interests continue to sell in a fair way in efforts to uncover stop loss orders. Commission houses with

western and Wall Street connections sold liberally at times, while the south appeared to be on both sides.

Two features that stood out most in the trade's minds was the continued failure of consuming demand to revive and the persistent panicky feeling in the stock market where most stocks broke sharply to new low levels for the year. Financial conditions, in other words, continued to receive most attention and with financial conditions abroad becoming more uncertain with the reported failure of a London bank, bear sentiment appeared to increase and it was difficult to find anyone who would talk optimistically of the immediate future. Export demand appeared to be flat. Foreign inquiries were few and far between and what little demand for winter oils from Italy has been in evidence recently, appeared to have been satisfied so that fresh export business was practically nil.

Domestic demand continued on a hand to mouth basis and on the whole distribution of oil continued disappointing. However export clearances were maintained at quite liberal figures and it is quite possible that this factor will help materially to maintain the government's figures on consumption at fairly large totals for at least the next few months. In export quarters considerable surprise was expressed over the failure of foreigners to again take hold, particularly in view of the better tone in foreign exchange and a rather weaker feeling in the market for

freight room. The English markets continued very weak, declining sharply during the week, to new lows for the season, which partly accounted for the quietness in foreign trade.

Reports were circulated in private quarters of very severe declines in cocoanut, peanut and soya bean oil in the English markets and this undoubtedly had considerable influence on the price of hull refined cotton oil and Egyptian crude oil. The same situation seemed to prevail in the United States markets. The competing oils were distinctly weak, with demand small, and owing to the comparative cheapness of some of these oils there was quite a little selling in a speculative way of cotton oil and some hedge pressure against stocks of competing oils in jobbers' hands.

The demand for compound lard remains slow at unchanged prices for the leading brands although it was rumored that the less popular brands were firmer. Crude oil in the south was dull and weak but generally without feature. During the early part of the week quite a little crude came out, believed to be due to the need of money for over the year end, but during the balance of the week offerings were very limited and it is true that the demand from refiners was equally small. In the South the market sold off from around  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c to about the 6c level while no important price changes took place in the other sections of the belt.

The cotton market was persistently weak and at times exerted influence. The

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## LAW & COMPANY, Inc.

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## Chemists

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Experts in the Chemistry of

## Vegetable Oils

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## FUEL, LUBRICATING OILS AND BOILER WATERS

Main Laboratories:

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news on the whole was against the market and what little favorable news developed appeared to be totally ignored. One important feature that did not attract more than passing attention in the market was the proposed tariff of 20c per gallon on imports of cottonseed oil, coconut, peanut and soya-bean oil which would be equal to about 2½c per lb. and would be a very important feature. With domestic cotton oil having advantage over imported vegetable oils, of 2½c a lb. in addition to the import duty already imposed on some of these oils, the importance of this proposed legislation cannot help having an important bearing should the proposed tariffs become a law. There is little doubt but that the southern representatives in both houses will support this bill, owing to the advantage it will give their section of the country. However, in oil quarters it is contended that this legislation is of little importance and that if the situation is so weak that it must have artificial support from the government, prices will ultimately go down under the weight of the available supplies.

Cocoonut oil, Manila grade, was around 9c in sellers' tanks, December shipment, and to 9¼@9½c for January shipment, while soya bean oil was quoted from 5¼@6c a lb., peanut oil at 8¼c for Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast, refined corn oil 13¼@14¼c, crude corn oil 9¼@10c, and largos palm oil at 8¼c. Tallow during the week dropped another ¼c a lb. to new low levels for the season with sales of special loose at 6¼c while greases were unchanged at 4¼@4½c for yellow and choice house. Oleostearine was weaker at 8¼c for oleo, but compound lard held at 11½@12c a lb.

### COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions.

Thursday, December 16, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			875 a	925
Dec.	300	890 860	885 a	890
Jan.	500	875 860	885 a	890
Feb.			890 a	900
Mch.	4200	917 898	912 a	915
Apr.			914 a	920
May	4400	938 921	935 a	938
June			935 a	950
July	1700	961 955	956 a	957
Total sales 12,100. Prime Crude S. E., 600 sales.				

Friday, December 17, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			886 a	895
Dec.			886 a	895
Jan.	700	895 890	895 a	899
Feb.			895 a	905
Mch.	5300	926 918	925 a	927
Apr.			926 a	935
May	3200	951 943	947 a	949
June			947 a	950
July			969 a	980
Total sales 9,400. Prime Crude S. E., 600@625.				

Saturday, December 18, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			880 a	1000
Dec.	400	887 885	885 a	886
Jan.	1500	895 895	885 a	888
Feb.			890 a	900
Mch.	2000	921 918	920 a	921
Apr.			921 a	930
May	2300	949 940	941 a	942
June			945 a	955
July	100	970 970	965 a	975
Total sales 6,500. Prime Crude S. E., 625 asked.				

Monday, December 20, 1920.

Market closed easy.

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Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

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	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			870 a	950
Dec.			869 a	870
Jan.	1300	882 872	875 a	876
Feb.			875 a	883
Mch.	7100	915 910	912 a	914
Apr.	500	915 914	913 a	915
May	400	933 928	932 a	935
June			930 a	950
July	100	955 955	950 a	960
Total sales 10,000. Prime Crude S. E., 615 sales.				

Tuesday, December 21, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			860 a	925
Dec.	1700	875 860	855 a	860
Jan.	1900	876 874	860 a	865
Feb.			860 a	873
Mch.	2000	915 903	902 a	904
Apr.			903 a	908
May	4200	938 925	923 a	925
June			925 a	935
July			944 a	947
Total sales 10,800. Prime Crude S. E., 605 asked.				

Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1920.

Market closed 11 to 24 points net lower. Sales, 14,500 bbls. Prime crude, 8c. Sales: Prime summer yellow spot, 8.25@8.75c; January, 8.36c; March, 8.86c; May, 9.12c, all bid.

### SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market continued rather dull with the undertone barely steady. Consuming demand was lacking. The prospects for an import duty of 20c per gallon attracted little attention in cocoanut oil circles as it was pointed out that Manila oil would be free of duty even should the bill go through. Manila oil December shipment sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 9c, while January shipment was 9¼@9½c. Cochin in New York in bbls. was 13¼@14c, Ceylon 12¼@13c, and deodorized at 14@15c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market continued dull and heavy at about the season's low levels. Demand continued quiet generally and holders in the Far East were offering freer. December shipment sellers' tanks from the coast was around 5¼@6c, while future shipment was around 6¼c. The proposed import duty of 20c a gallon on soya bean oil is expected to result in a loosening up of holdings abroad before the tariff should become a law. At New York crude in bbls. was quoted at 8¼@9c, and deodorized at 11c nominal.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market was dull and heavy with demand still small. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 8¼c, while domestic crude in buyers' tanks f. o. b. the mills was 7¼@7½c, deodorized at New York was quoted at 7¼@7½c. The prospects for larger import duties on this oil attracted much attention. It is proposed to attach a tax of 2c a lb. on peanuts against the present duty of ¾c a lb. on the unshelled peanut at present, and the tax of ¾c a lb. on the shelled peanut at present. It is also proposed to place a duty of 20c a gallon on the imports of peanut oils.

**CORN OIL.**—The market was dull and without feature. The undertone was easy with the other oils. Offerings however are firmly held. At New York crude corn oil was quoted at 9¼@10c, refined in bbls. 13¼@14¼c and in cases at \$1.36.

**PALM OIL.**—The market was very slow with the undertone weaker. Consuming demand is of a hand to mouth character. At New York largos in casks was quoted at 8¼c, niger 7½@8c, and palm kernels in bbls. at 13c.

### COMPLETE

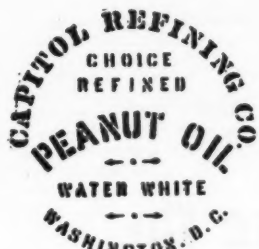
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REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE

## Statistics of Cottonseed and Products

Statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products for the period from August 1 to Nov. 30, 1920, as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau, with comparisons, are as follows:

Cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, tons:

	Received at mills*		Crushed Aug. 1		On hand at mills	
	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, 1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
United States.....	2,044,641	2,475,672	1,492,919	1,716,646	581,806	782,751
Alabama.....	56,324	158,798	45,641	111,023	11,002	46,468
Arkansas.....	165,456	148,200	118,456	111,312	47,770	37,453
Georgia.....	217,215	529,414	181,118	335,453	41,634	196,972
Louisiana.....	74,974	68,630	65,230	54,864	11,641	13,958
Mississippi.....	182,414	228,398	143,722	161,665	40,649	68,769
North Carolina.....	121,237	210,504	90,128	119,484	32,047	91,946
Oklahoma.....	165,337	161,787	117,400	104,995	49,117	56,927
South Carolina.....	143,796	228,173	116,831	146,850	33,983	84,051
Tennessee.....	102,680	119,345	73,107	90,825	31,748	29,615
Texas.....	752,980	564,100	502,749	435,608	267,132	137,529
All other.....	62,228	61,323	38,537	44,567	25,083	19,063

\*Does not include 20,034 tons and 23,725 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 26,414 tons and 68,887 tons reshipped or destroyed for 1920 and 1919, respectively.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

Item.	Year.	On hand		Produced		Shipped out		On hand	
		Aug. 1.	Nov. 30.	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.	Nov. 30.	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.	Nov. 30.	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30.	Nov. 30.
Crude oil (pounds).....	1920	*22,618,957	465,810,463	362,224,608	*166,231,303				
	1919	25,495,597	520,891,678	422,059,355	149,185,556				
Refined oil (pounds).....	1920	†297,741,580	†226,654,671		†195,204,262				
	1919	148,488,608	315,715,056		136,429,256				
Cake and meal (tons).....	1920	133,475	657,616	571,082	220,009				
	1919	44,548	781,555	628,886	197,217				
Hulls (tons).....	1920	18,304	436,541	308,892	145,953				
	1919	124,593	470,044	381,392	213,245				
Linters (500-lb. bales).....	1920	176,316	185,266	131,845	229,737				
	1919	254,616	268,064	183,724	338,956				
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales).....	1920	150,659	32,321	54,933	128,947				
	1919	52,119	39,233	6,203	85,149				
Grabbots, motes, etc. (500-lb. bales).....	1920	10,348	2,069	3,579	8,838				
	1919	11,134	5,483	5,872	10,746				

\*Includes 6,325,452 and 10,832,741 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments, and 5,252,880 and 40,772,082 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 and Nov. 30, respectively.

†Includes 7,784,109 and 10,635,788 pounds held by refiners, brokers' agents and warehouses at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments, and 7,203,074 and 10,247,536 pounds in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, etc., Aug. 1 and Nov. 30, respectively.

‡Produced from 295,639,736 pounds crude oil.

Exports of cottonseed products for four months ending Nov. 30:

	1920.	1919.
Oil (pounds).....	37,925,504	36,529,779
Cake and meal (tons).....	46,482	107,644
Linters (running bales)....	7,344	12,810

## COCOANUT OIL AND COPRA IMPORTS.

Imports during the month of October of cocoanut oil, copra and cocoa butter by countries, are reported by the Department of Commerce as follows:

### COPRA.

	Not shredded, Shredded, desiccated or prepared.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Canada.....	5,574	2,900
Honduras.....	301,000	
Jamaica.....	10,000	
Brazil.....		507,360
British India.....	1,698,585	293,120
Straits Settlements.....		
Other British East Indies.....		2,770,330
Dutch East Indies.....	653,290	
Japan.....	942,015	
Australia.....	6,874,559	
Other British Oceania.....	3,114,569	
French Oceania.....	2,511,563	
Total.....	16,106,035	3,573,410

Cocoa  
butter or  
butterine.  
Lbs.

Netherlands.....	2,117
Trinidad and Tobago.....	760
British India.....	2,361
Other British East Indies.....	561,350
Dutch East Indies.....	2,573,103
New Zealand.....	464,800
Philippine Islands.....	13,190,602
Total.....	16,759,915

## CHINESE PEANUT CROP LARGE.

U. S. Consul Perkins at Shanghai reports that the quality of the Chinese peanut crop for 1920 is better than in 1919, as is also the quantity. It is estimated that the crop will be 400,000 tons. From this crop there will be an exportable surplus of 120,000 tons of shelled peanuts and 84,000 tons of peanut oil. No figures have come on unshelled peanuts.

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SHERMAN, TEXAS

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DIRECT IMPORTERS FROM JAPAN—CHINA—INDIA

Soya Bean Oil  
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Peanut Oil  
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provisions were quiet at the close of the week, with prices showing some improvement due to better hog conditions and evening up for the holiday. Spot trade is slow; some claims are made of better shipping demand and the buying is encouraged somewhat by the statement of a leading packer that it is time to get over the non-buying hysteria. It is believed that stocks of product in hands of distributors are limited.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil showed distinct weakness toward close of week. New low levels were made, with commission houses quite general sellers. Steadiness in lard encouraged some buying; the decline was attributed to absence of support, general bearish feeling, financial conditions and the weakness in cotton. Crude oil was weaker, with sales at six cents in the Southeast with offerings not large. English oil markets were distinctly weak and in new low ground. Oleo stearine was one-half lower at eight cents; leading compound interests report continued slow trade. Cotton oil rallied about one quarter cent per pound later with the improved tone in other markets.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Thursday: December, \$8.47@8.54; January, \$8.54@8.60; March, \$9.03@9.05; May, \$9.26@9.28; July, \$9.45@9.50.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 6½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 8c. Extra oleo oil, 18c.

## THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Dec. 23, 1920.—Spot lard at New York prime western, \$14.15@14.20; Middle West, \$13.75@13.85; city steam, \$13.00; refined continent, \$17.25; South American, \$17.50; Brazil kegs, \$18.50; compound, \$11.50@12.00.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Dec. 23, 1920.—Copa fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Dec. 23, 1920.—(By cable.)—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 52@65s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Dec. 23, 1920.—(By cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 45s; crude, 40s.

### PACKING PLANT FOR URUGUAY.

Messrs. R. Pareja Reissig and Domingo R. Bardaberry of Montevideo, Uruguay, accompanied by Juan M. Gutierrez and Manuel H. Gutierrez of Salto, Uruguay, were in Chicago this week endeavoring to interest American capital in the establishment of a packinghouse in northern Uruguay.

They claim that a location at Salto or some other point along the Uruguay River would bring the packer nearer the source of the supply of animals, and that river transportation would be available for hauling the meat to deep water. One concern located in Salto now slaughters 30,000 cattle annually, but handles this only as dried beef. They are willing to convert this into a refrigerating plant and these representatives are sure that native capital is available for a goodly portion of the amount needed.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.]

Country.	Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Unit value on Dec. 23.
Austria—Krone	100	1.93	1.00
Belgium—Franc	100	1.93	1.00
Czechoslovakia—Krona	100	1.93	1.00
Denmark—Krone	100	1.93	1.00
Finland—Mark	100	1.93	1.00
France—Franc	100	1.93	1.00
Germany—Mark	100	1.93	1.00
Great Britain—Pound	100	1.93	1.00
Greece—Drachma	100	1.93	1.00
Italy—Lira	100	1.93	1.00
Japan—Yen	100	1.93	1.00
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	100	1.93	1.00
Netherlands—Florin	100	1.93	1.00
Norway—Krone	100	1.93	1.00
Poland—Polish Mark	100	1.93	1.00
Roumania—Leu	100	1.93	1.00
Russia—Rouble	100	1.93	1.00
Servia—Dinar	100	1.93	1.00
Spain—Peseta	100	1.93	1.00
Sweden—Krona	100	1.93	1.00
Switzerland—Franc	100	1.93	1.00
Turkey—Turkish Pound	100	1.93	1.00

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	8,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	400	500
Omaha	200	3,700	1,300
St. Louis	300	4,500	1,000
St. Joseph	100	3,000	400
Sioux City	300	3,000	1,000
St. Paul	100	1,100	100
Oklahoma City	900	300	100
Fort Worth	200	400	100
Milwaukee	100	500	100
Denver	100	200	2,300
Louisville	100	1,300	100
Wichita	100	600	100
Indianapolis	200	12,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	4,000	100
Cincinnati	300	3,500	100
Buffalo	300	2,400	1,800
Cleveland	200	1,400	500
Nashville	100	1,100	100
New York	565	3,700	4,500
Toronto	200	300	100

### MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1920.

Chicago	18,000	50,000	24,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,500	3,800
Omaha	4,500	5,500	3,500
St. Louis	4,800	17,000	2,500
St. Joseph	800	4,000	1,800
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	700
St. Paul	3,800	8,400	1,800
Oklahoma City	1,000	800	100
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	1,000
Milwaukee	100	1,600	100
Denver	1,600	800	4,500
Louisville	1,000	200	100
Wichita	600	800	100
Indianapolis	800	10,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,500	11,000	6,500
Cincinnati	1,400	9,000	500
Buffalo	2,300	18,400	13,000
Cleveland	1,100	8,500	2,000
Nashville	600	2,000	100
Toronto	1,800	900	2,100

### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.

Chicago	10,600	45,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	10,000
Omaha	3,000	6,500	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	16,000	1,700
St. Joseph	1,200	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	800	400	400
St. Paul	1,300	9,500	800
Oklahoma City	300	300	100
Fort Worth	500	1,300	500
Milwaukee	500	4,000	200
Denver	1,200	1,200	600
Indianapolis	500	12,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	400	5,000	400
Buffalo	100	3,700	2,200

### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1920.

Chicago	4,000	21,000	9,000
Kansas City	2,500	4,500	2,000
Omaha	1,900	3,800	4,000
St. Louis	1,800	13,000	800
St. Joseph	900	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	300	3,500	300
St. Paul	2,000	10,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	900	800	100
Fort Worth	300	6,000	200
Milwaukee	700	4,500	200
Denver	300	2,000	3,000
Indianapolis	600	12,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	1,500
Cincinnati	400	5,000	400
Buffalo	300	1,400	800

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	31,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,700	3,300	800
Omaha	2,000	3,500	3,000
St. Louis	800	10,000	800
St. Joseph	700	3,000	800
Sioux City	500	2,300	200
St. Paul	600	2,200	300
Oklahoma City	300	300	100
Fort Worth	200	200	300
Milwaukee	400	2,000	200
Denver	200	4,500	200
Indianapolis	500	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	200	4,000	100
Buffalo	200	2,100	100

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Dec. 18, 1920:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	35,545
Kansas City	19,682
Omaha	17,188
East St. Louis	13,213
St. Joseph	6,226
Sioux City	6,461
Cudahy	698
South St. Paul	11,780
Fort Worth	8,176
Philadelphia	3,532
Indianapolis	3,250
New York and Jersey City	16,783

### HOGS.

Chicago	172,735
Kansas City	41,631
Omaha	40,454
East St. Louis	33,073
St. Joseph	34,118
Sioux City	21,619
Cudahy	7,738
Cedar Rapids	16,800
Ottumwa	15,012
South St. Paul	47,046
Fort Worth	4,363
Philadelphia	23,087
Indianapolis	28,801
New York and Jersey City	27,847
Oklahoma City	5,100
Milwaukee	21,300
Cincinnati	24,200

### SHEEP.

Chicago	60,385
Kansas City	17,398
Omaha	31,033
East St. Louis	7,738
St. Joseph	14,332
Sioux City	6,541
Cudahy	274
South St. Paul	6,177
Fort Worth	954
Philadelphia	7,590
Indianapolis	255
New York and Jersey City	33,593

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 18, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,885	26,800	16,045
Swift & Co.	5,643	28,400	22,619
Morris & Co.	4,681	16,000	9,525
Wilson & Co.	4,805	18,100	9,201
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,285	12,100	100
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	940	11,700	100
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,681	100	100
Brennan Packing Co.	5,100	hogs	Boyd-Lunham & Co., 10,700 hogs; others, 20,100 hogs.

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,101	4,824	3,973
Swift & Co.	3,659	7,575	6,881
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,651	9,975	6,831
Armour & Co.	3,893	8,970	6,898
Dold Packing Co.	641	4,460	2,813
J. W. Murphy	10,234	100	100
Swartz & Co.	1,022	100	100

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,432	9,358	4,953
Howler Packing Co.	1,042	100	100
Wilson & Co.	3,531	6,350	3,472
Swift & Co.	4,224	7,887	3,545
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,525	6,507	2,634
Morris & Co.	3,307	8,963	2,527
Butchers	793	484	214

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,983	7,491	3,061
Swift & Co.	3,310	12,235	3,384
Morris & Co.	2,659	8,904	2,159
St. L. D. B. Co.	1,154	100	100
Independent Packing Co.	1,219	2,907	68
American Packing Co.	62	1,500	29
East Side Packing Co.	204	2,455	100
Krey Packing Co.	89	3,002	100
Heil Packing Co.	25	2,421	100
J. Ball	100	121	100
Butchers	696	31,649	2,584

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Dec. 18, 1920, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses	1,689	2,563
Cows, carcasses	1,047	776
Bulls, carcasses	130	52
Veal, carcasses	1,613	2,537
Lambs, carcasses	6,983	5,108
Mutton, carcasses	2,308	2,955
Pork, lbs.	556,900	688,188
Local slaughters:	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	2,100	2,282
Calves	1,372	1,546
Sheep	7,730	8,128
Hogs	23,087	23,458

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday December 18:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,039	4,378	18,640	14,269
New York	1,284	1,900	2,762	13,578
Central Union	4,903	1,510	12,561	100
Total for week	8,926	7,857	33,503	27,947
Previous week	7,904	8,009	40,497	32,003
Two weeks ago	9,789	8,308	31,078	23,401

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES** quiet. No additional trading reported in the market for packer hides. Movement this week approximates over 180,000 hides of both native and branded descriptions at prices a shade easier than in preceding weeks. Killers report practically no inquiry for hides and as a consequence do not expect any more business will be put through until after Christmas at least. Killers confidently expect operations to be resumed between the holidays, basing their suppositions on past performances of the market at that season of the year. Tanners, on the other hand, are anxiously awaiting the installation of confidence through more active leather situation. Native steers are still held for 20c, but operators believe this price can be shaded a trifle. Heavy Texas steers quoted at 16c last paid and asked, with stocks meager. Lights quoted at 13½c; extreme lights last sold at 12c; butts quoted at 14½c sold; Colorado quoted at 13½c and branded cows at 12c paid; heavy cows are quoted at 18c asked with bids solicited on the rather moderate holdings; light cows last sold at 13c; native bulls quoted at 12@13c nominal and branded bulls are quoted about 11@12c for business as to dates and points.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. Operations in country hides are confined to very narrow limits due to lack of offerings and disinclination of tanners to purchase at this time of the year, except at very low levels. Tanners report unwillingness to pay over 9c for best description all weight hides from surrounding territory. Recent sales above 10c were effected from Michigan points. The easier prices prevailing for packer and small packer hides, country hide rates, are considered a trifle high by most buyers. Holders, however, contend the quality of present holdings of country hides is much superior to the packer and small packer stock of current kill being moved at the low levels and that in their estimation no reductions are necessary to equalize values. At least all sellers seem of one mind, to offer nothing at the present, to await and watch developments of the early new year. All weight hides are quoted at 8@9c delivered basis nominal. Heavy steers here are considered worth about 13@14c; heavy cows and butts are nominal at 10@11c; extremes quoted at 10½@12c for business. Most lots of country native hides are held above these rates, especially in the large concentrating centers. Branded hides are quoted at 7@8c flat; country packer branded hides quoted at 9c nominal; bulls quoted at 9@10c; country packer bulls are offered at 11c; glue hides quoted at 4@5c nominal.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** quiet. Twin cities all weight hides are quiet and quoted nominally about 11c for business. Sellers are not pressing goods on the market and are willing to wait for another month to watch developments. Tanners are unwilling to better 9c for all weights in the territory surrounding Twin Cities markets. Bulls are quoted at 9c; kipskins quoted

at 11@12c; calfskins at 15c; horse \$4.25 @4.50.

**CALFSKINS** steady. First salted local city calfskins quoted at 15c bid and refused and 16c firmly demanded. Packers continue to talk 20c for their slaughter. Outside city skins are priced at 14@15c and country goods at 13c nominal. Supplies of fresh skins are small. Stocks of old skins are moderate, but it is said the old and lower quality skins are being sold for glue, prices of 8@8½c being reported lately for stock suitable for film use. A car of country deacons sold at 65c and another brought 70c flat for weights and spread. Bids of 90c are reported for packer slunks of December production. Last sales were at 95c for November-December goods. Sellers ask \$1.00 firmly. Kipskins quoted at 18c asked for packers; cities are held for 15c; outside goods quoted at 13@14c and country goods at 11@13c. Demand for kipskins is less brisk than for calfskins.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. All weight Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted at 16c nominal for business. Calls are infrequent.

**HORSEHIDES** steady. Country run of hides quoted at \$4.50 for business. Most lots are held for \$5.00. Bids of \$4.50 are registered on good lots of city and country hides. Renderer hides are quoted at \$5.25@5.50 for business. Ponies and glues are quoted at half rates and coltskins at 50@75c.

**SHEEP PELTS** steady. No new business passing in packer pelts. Stocks are meager. Last sales of packer average weight sheep and lambskins was 75@85c range; heavy skins sold at \$1.00 and extra heavy goods brought \$1.40. Dry western pelts are quoted at 12@14c nominal; pickled skins quoted at \$4.00@5.50 dozen and goatskins 35@75c.

**HOGSKINS** quiet. Country run of skins quoted unchanged at 25@40c, with rejects about half; pigskin strips 4@5½c nominal.

New York.

**PACKER HIDES**, slow and waiting. No business reported in city packer stock. Several inquiries seem to have been engendered by the recent movement in the west on both native and branded hides, but so far no business has been consummated. Native steers are quoted nominally at 17@18c; spreads quoted at 18@20c; cows at 14@16c; brands last sold at 12c; bulls quoted at 11@12c asked.

**SMALL PACKER HIDES**.—As reported early in the week, about 3,500 Maryland small packer all weight cows sold at 12c. Earlier sales of eastern small packer all weight as low as 11c reported. Steers recently sold at 13c. Brands recently sold at 10c; market now talked not over 9c; bulls quoted at 11c asked.

**COUNTRY HIDES**.—A few hundred Jersey all weight hides sold at 9c. This is the best price tanners will pay for country all weight hides owing to the easier prices for packer stock Boston tanners and doing but little, preferring to await the New Year developments. Ohio and choice western extremes are nominal at 11c in Boston. Buds are offered at 10c and tanners refuse to better 9c for the best mid-

west grub free extremes. Iowa kips are offered at 11c. New England all weight hides are available down Boston way at 9c in carlots and down to 8c in smaller parcels. Canadian extremes are quoted down to 8c for the poorer sections. Southern extremes are held for 10c and tanners talk lower. Tanners still are interested in picking up lots of hides at their views but refuse to advance their ideas on any lot.

**CALFSKINS**.—About 25,000 New York trimmed city calfskins sold within the last few days at \$1.45-1.75-2.10 for the three popular weights. Supplies are limited and holders decline to make offerings. Kipskins are quoted at \$2.50@3.50 last paid and nominal. Outside city skins quoted \$1.25-1.55-1.80; country run about \$1.00 basis. Untrimmed skins recently sold at 13½@15c as to descriptions.

**HORSEHIDES**.—Some Wisconsin horse hides are offered at \$5.00 east and the best bids returned are at \$4.50. Most tanners are reducing their views to a \$4.00 level. Renderer hides are quoted at \$5.25@5.75 with the outside hard to get. Country run quoted \$4.50@5.00 asked.

### TYPE OF HOGS THE PACKERS WANT.

What type of hog is in most demand by the packing companies and what type can be used to the best advantage? There seems to be a difference of opinion among breeders, some favoring the arched back and others the square backed hog. Edward N. Wentworth, formerly assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College and now with Armour's Bureau of Agricultural Research and Economics, in answer to a letter from The Kansas Stockman, says:

"The hog that we ask for is what we call the 'medium butcher type,' weighing around 225 pounds, square over the top, trim in the middle, symmetrical and smoothly and evenly finished. Such a hog provides the cuts that are in greatest retail demand with a minimum of waste and consequently is the kind we desire.

"We do not ask for an 'arched' back, but believe that is a requirement of the hog breeders themselves. We have no better shaped pork loins or fat backs from an arched back hog than we have from a square backed one.

"At the weight I have quoted, we prefer a wide backed hog because it usually goes with a thicker loin and a higher percentage of pork loin. The deep side, of course, is very desirable, but as yet there is nothing in the market demand to lead us toward the 'bacon' ideal of the narrow back and the very deep side. The squarer the back over the top and the sharper the break from it to the side, the better the shape of side that can be cut from the hog and the greater the yield of back and loin.

"There is no very general rule on the relation between the prices of fat back, the loin, the side and the hams. The season has much to do with it. In the fall, due to the increased consumption of pork and the demand for loins, loins go way out of sight, but toward the close of the packing season, the cured products are higher relatively.

"Fresh hams usually run about five to ten cents under loins, while fat backs in the fresh form are worth five to ten cents less than the hams. This, of course, refers to wholesale prices and prices for fresh hams and for fat backs are only transfer values at which they are charged to our curing departments. Of course these prices are based on what the two cuts would sell for on the open market, but the volume of business in fresh hams and fat backs is so small as to be only an indication of what they should cost."

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 22.

Today's cattle receipts were 5,000, or about one-third of the ten-market supply. The light run was no surprise to the trade as usually a few days before Christmas there is a let-up in arrivals. Packers and shippers were comparatively urgent competitors for beef steers and sellers boosted prices mostly 25 to 50c. Occasional sales were up less and others more. Best on sale sold at \$12.75, averaging 1394 lbs. Others around 1,300 lbs. made \$12.50. Others sold downward from \$11.50 and many lots cleared at \$9.50@10.75 that to many traders looked more than \$1 higher than the low time last week. Offerings at \$7.50@8.50 were plain and seldom carried much weight. The stock was comparatively active and bulk scored 25@50c advance, although some sellers refused to acknowledge that much upturn. One full load of 1,194-lb. branded cows scored \$8.25 and some very good heifers landed at \$8.50@9.50, but most she stock cleared at \$5@7.50, including Montanas at \$6.50. Canners were 25c higher and sold largely at \$3@3.25. Bulls were slightly more active but sales were no higher, very desirable bolognas selling largely around \$5.75. Stags made \$8.75. Calves were strong to 50c higher. Vealers averaging 100 to 105 lbs. were not materially changed at \$9@9.25 for the desirable lots but those averaging above 130 lbs. scored the full advance because of urgent call from shippers. Packer top was \$10, but good sized bunches to outsiders reached \$11, odd lots to the latter buyers making \$11.50@12. Stockers and feeders in the regular division were slow but steady to strong while outside the market was around 25c higher, dealers buying to freshen up what they had on hand. Two loads of Montana rangers showed up and best averaged 1,278 lbs., selling to killers at \$9.35, with others at \$7@8.75. Ten loads of Nevadas arrived, being of a mixed stocker and feeder class and landing at \$7.

A ten market shrinkage of over 115,000 hogs for three days compared with similar period last week, was a bullish factor and opening prices were mostly 10@15c higher than Tuesday's average. Shippers had urgent orders for the lights, light lights and pigs. Shippers, small packer and yard traders had most of the hogs bought early and big packers refused to follow the advance. The weak spots in mid-session were followed later by activity at mostly 10c higher prices. Top was \$9.65, paid for choice 140 to 150-lb. offerings with most of the desirable 130 to 160-lb. averages at \$9.50@9.65. Demand for pigs exceeded supply, so they advanced 15 to 25c with bulk of good and choice 90 to 130-lb. pigs at \$9.60@9.70, and some up to \$9.75. Desirable 170 to 190-lb. hogs cashed largely at \$9.35@9.50, while \$9.35 was the most prevalent price for good and choice hogs averaging around 200 lbs., except during the low spot. The heavier butchers sold mostly at \$9.20@9.35 and when carrying a packer end at \$9.10@9.15. Good heavy packing sows cashed generally at \$9@9.05. Average cost of packer and shipper drove here Tuesday \$9.16, average weight 231 lbs.

With local arrivals of 9,000 sheep today, and a total ten market run of only about 22,000, buyers seemed anxious to do business. Fat lambs opened generally 25c higher, with spots 50c up and retained the strength throughout the morning session. Fat sheep opened strong to 25c higher, but closed weak. Packers, who stopped at \$11.00 yesterday, paid \$11.50 today for strictly choice handyweight lambs. This price was not exceeded, however, by city butchers, who yesterday paid \$11.25 for the kind they bought today at \$11.50. Bulk went at \$10.75 to \$11.00, with culls mostly at \$8.00 to \$8.50. One lot of 74 prime 93 lb. yearling wethers made \$9.00, others mostly at \$8.00 and under. A small lot of 98 lb. yearling ewes sold at \$5.00. No choice handyweight wethers arrived. One deck of good quality, but hidey, averaging around 105 lbs., made \$5.25, with weightier ones at \$5.00. One deck of 110 lbs. ewes cleared at \$4.50, but the bulk went at \$3.25 to \$4.00. More inquiry for feeding lambs was noted. A string of about 1,000 choice feeding lambs, though heavy, made \$10.00 and looked steady. No matured feeder stock sold.

### ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 22, 1920.

Moderate receipts of cattle not only at our market, but at all of the principle Western markets, has had the effect of advancing prices on all grades of cattle. Our receipts this week were particularly light, there being but 16,000 for the week ending today. No doubt the light shipments are due to the holiday season, and the extra consumption of poultry and game. In heavy beefs the price ranges from 9@12c for the best kinds, while in the yearling class the range is \$10.25@12.50. These prices apply, however, on very much the smaller end of our receipts. The bulk of all steers ranges from \$7.00@9.00. In butcher stock the advance is about the same as on beef steers. Good butcher cows are clearing from \$5.00@6.25 with the medium kinds going at \$4.25@4.75. In bulls, the sausage types are bringing \$4.25@5.75, the beef kinds, \$6.00@7.00. We have seen the last of our Oklahoma and Western cattle for the season, although reports come to us that because of low prices, a good many cattle have been held back to be wintered. This is particularly true of south Texas. We should be

receiving some good fat cattle from that territory earlier the coming season than in many seasons past.

Hog receipts continue liberal, we having received 74,000 for the week ending today. Prices for the week have been somewhat uneven, but the tendency was to higher prices during the latter portion of the period, and at this writing we are 50 @65c higher than a week ago. It will be noted that pigs are topping the market, but it is explained to us that the reason for this is the declining price of lard, and the slaughterers therefore are not paying the price for the heavier kinds of hogs. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.40@9.85; good heavies, \$9.35@9.60; roughs, \$8.00@8.50; lights, \$9.70@9.90; pigs, \$9.65@10.15; bulk, \$9.50@9.85.

Sheep receipts are 11,000 for the period. On fat sheep the market still hovers around the year's low point, and the trade shows very little improvement from day to day. Good ewes are bringing \$3.50@3.75. No yearling wethers of any importance are being received. A few very good lambs are selling up to \$10.85@11.00, but the most of the good ones are clearing around \$10.35. The effect of the holiday season, and the use of other meats than mutton has had a very notable influence in the sheep and lamb market, both this week and last.

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 22, 1920.

Live stock prices today came in for the first general advance recorded in some time past. Cattle were 25 cents higher, hogs up 25 to 40 cents and lambs up 30 to 40 cents. In the three days this week cattle have advanced a big half dollar, hogs 65 cents and sheep and lambs 50 to 75. Receipts in all departments were light and indications are that runs will be small for some time to come. Receipts today were 2,500 cattle; 3,500 hogs; and 2,000 sheep, compared with 6,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 5,500 sheep a week ago, and 7,350 cattle; 10,950 hogs; and 1,700 sheep a year ago.

Killers were in the pens early today and took the offerings as they came to them at 25 cents higher prices, in some cases a greater advance was paid. Quality of the offerings was plain. Early sales of short fed steers were at \$8.50 to \$10.00, and better steers that arrived late brought \$10.25 to \$11.00. Some grass fat steers brought \$8.50. Cows sold mostly at \$5.25 to \$6.75, and helpers \$6.50 to \$8.25. Prime grades were lacking. Veal calves were stronger. The recent light receipts have improved the general tone of the market and for the first time in several weeks, killers appear anxious for supplies.

Hog prices were up 25 to 40 cents today, and 65 cents higher than the low point on the close last week. There was a good shipping demand, but packers in most cases bid the higher prices. The top price was \$9.50 and bulk of sales \$9.10 to \$9.40. Both medium and strong weight hogs brought the top price. Pigs sold up to \$9.25.

Lambs were 25 to 40 cents higher. Northern Colorado lambs, 89 pounds, sold at \$9.75 and pea fed lambs brought \$10.00 to \$10.50. Few sheep were offered. The general market is 75 cents higher than last week. Receipts continue light.

### Teaming and Trucking Problems Solved

The Institute of American Meat Packers has established a new Committee known as the Committee on Local Transportation. The work of this Committee will consist of helping packers solve their teaming, trucking and local delivery problems.

Suggestions as to systems, records and cost data, and replies to questions relating thereto, may be had upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

The ice house of the Pittsburgh Ice Company at Mayville, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The Snyder Utilities Company, Snyder, Tex., will increase the capacity of their ice plant.

The town of Kaplan, La., will issue \$40,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of constructing an ice plant.

The packing and refrigerator rooms of the Catawaba Creamery Company, Hickory, N. C., have been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$30,000.

Rapid progress is being made in the installation of the refrigerating machinery

in the plant of the Wyckoff Refrigerating Company at Miami, Fla.

The Farmers' Terminal Packing Company of Newport, Minn., will build a cold storage plant at Brainerd, Minn., next spring when they establish their new branch house in that city.

A company has been organized to establish a cold storage plant in Juneau, Alaska, and it is reported that all of the \$400,000 of capital has been raised, with the exception of \$65,000, which is to be raised in the city.

The Blue Ridge Ice and Coal Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., has an option on a site where they will erect an ice plant.

The Crystal Ice Company, 525 Brook avenue, Roanoke, Va., have let a contract for the erection of a plant addition to cost \$40,000.

### AUSTRALIAN MEAT CONDITIONS.

(Continued from page 19.)

rences do not interfere. All the states are enjoying an excellent season. The large stock country of New South Wales is certainly backward, owing to the long-sustained drought, but she is pulling up rapidly. As an instance it may be mentioned that when the drought broke in that state and the grass and herbage began to grow, large numbers of stock in Queensland were started towards the Sydney markets. The demand, however, was not equal to the supply, and after the first consignments had taken the cream of prices there was a collapse in the market and it became necessary to halt the stock that were on their way south in thousands. Fortunately for the owners, the season was good and it became easy to arrange for their keep on holdings flush with grass.

In the meantime, New South Wales is rapidly getting into the position of supplying her domestic requirements, though she will not be a large factor in the export trade for a season or two. On the other hand, the stock that were on the move, added to the stock that would have come along in the natural way, and the large number in north Queensland that could not be handled owing to the strike at the meatworks towards the end of the season just closed, combine to make one believe that there will be a large number of cattle for treatment at the Queensland works in the coming season, which will start in the new year, and that the quantity available for export will be much larger than has been the case for a number of years.

The mutton season in Victoria and South Australia is commencing, but the prospects of a large output are not quite so good as is the case with cattle in Queensland. Two new works in Victoria will not be ready in time to start in the new season.

The Australian trade is keenly interested in the reported sale by the British Government of 80,000 tons of Australian meat to Vestey Brothers. Little information is available, but it is a matter for surmise that the sale should have been effected, as it was understood here that any surplus meat was to be disposed of through houses nominated by the exporters. It is hoped, however, that the sale may clear the stores in England of Australian meat. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Queensland Premier who was in London recently complained bitterly on his return at the treatment of Queensland meat by the British Government, in that it was kept in stores for a very long time and then released, thus damaging the reputation of Australian beef by placing it alongside freshly imported Argentine meat.

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Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
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### Lower Prices Looked For.

It is not known in Queensland how the new season's markets will go, but it is suggested that at present the tendency will be for the companies to pay less for their cattle than hitherto. The price in the season just closed was about 38s. per 100 pounds on the hoof. Much depends on whether the local stock markets recover. The recent big drop in the New South Wales market took the trade by surprise, but one reason may have been that the meatworks had ceased to purchase as their works were closed down. When their buyers come onto the market again prices may recover some of their buoyancy. But the present trend is towards a lower market for beef in Australia.

As an illustration of what severe losses were entailed in the drought in New South Wales I may mention that the state's total of cattle fell from over three millions in 1918 to 2,852,000, showing a loss of a quarter of a million for the year, apart from the natural increase that might have been expected, while sheep fell from 39 millions to 33½ millions. There were losses after these figures were compiled, so that they do not represent the total decreases in stock.

### Would Use Meat Preservative.

An application has been placed before the New South Wales government to permit the Buhot Meat Process Company to operate its process in the treatment of meat, which provides for the use of sulphur dioxide as a preservative. At present this is prohibited by the Health Act. It is claimed that by this system whole carcasses could be brought down from the country to the cities on the coast, thus obviating the loss on the carriage of cattle, which lose a large amount of weight in traveling alive as well as being knocked about. No decision has been given on the subject yet.

An application has been placed before the Victorian government for assistance in the erection of works at Echuc.

### NEW ZEALAND CONDITIONS.

Both the meat trade in New Zealand and the farmers who supply the stock have been agitated by the question whether a license should be granted under the Slaughtering Act to Armour & Company of Australia to operate. A select committee reported to the New Zealand Parliament against the proposal, expressing the opinion that the company was a subsidiary company of Armour & Company of the United States, "which, as has been shown, together with other companies, had carried out practices inimical to the interests of the producer and consumer," the report added. One of the ministers announced that the Government "was against meat trusts," and said that the fact that Vestey Brothers had been operating in New Zea-

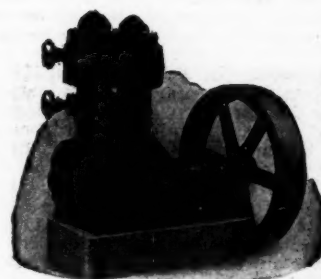


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have a Baker system of iceless, mechanical, refrigeration installed. Your **BAKER REFRIGERATING PLANT** would meet every requirement; and would give you the very best of refrigerating service under all conditions.

### Baker Systems

are manufactured in sizes ranging from one to fifty tons daily capacity; and Baker Refrigerating Plants are installed for either automatic or manual control. Investigate the facts and advantages of Baker iceless, sanitary, dry, refrigeration.

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**Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.**

19th and Nicholas Streets, Omaha, Nebraska

**C. L. BROOKS ENGINEERING CO.**  
**DESIGNERS OF PACKING HOUSES, COLD STORAGE, ETC.,**  
 Remodeling and Improvements, Examinations, Valuations,  
 Reports, Superintendence, Refrigeration, Insulation  
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## C. B. COMSTOCK ARCHITECT

### Refrigeration and Consulting Engineer

We specialize in the designing and remodeling of buildings for cold storage and packing house plants of all kinds and thoroughly equip them.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

**P. A. KLEY**  
**ARCHITECT - ENGINEER**  
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 Packing plants, ice cream and cold storage construction. Fire insurance adjustments.

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land was no reason why Armour's should get a license, saying that if the former got troublesome they "would have to be dealt with."

The matter has not been decided yet, but in the meantime there is reported to be a big reversal of opinion among the farmers, probably because of the retrospective exploiting of the American markets. At any rate a number of farmers' associations are passing resolutions in favor of the granting of the license, as it is considered that the more competition there is the better for the raiser of stock. The owners of a million sheep and 100,000 head of cattle in the Poverty Bay district sent a petition to Parliament in favor of allowing the company to buy c. i. f. f. o. b. or on hooks for export, with the safeguards existing under the Slaughtering Act. "We consider the interests of sheep farmers fully protected under this resolution. Under no conditions would we be favorable to any American firm becoming owners or shareholders in our freezing works," it added. The chairman of directors of the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Association expressed the opinion that they had nothing more to fear from the operations of this firm than those of any other engaged in the business. So the battle has raged.

An interesting announcement is made that the British Government has advised that shipments of meat may be made to North America in non-British tonnage, provided the vessel carries 33 per cent of British tonnage.

#### ATTACK BRITISH BACON CONTROL. (Continued from page 17.)

"In order to get a proper idea of what the position was and is, it is desirable to pass under review the facts of the year 1919. In March of that year decontrol took place and traders were given freedom to import. Relieved of the necessity of taking from the Ministry varieties of bacon for which there was no taste, and with plentiful offers of the cuts which were wanted available, traders bought freely, and very large shipments of hams were soon on the water for shippers here, while the packers, eager to regain the trade which injudicious buying on the part of the Ministry had seriously reduced, consigned liberally to their agents on this side.

"Prices advanced and still buying went on, until about mid-summer it was obvious that the market had become top heavy, and that in order to dispose of the large consignments on hand and expected there would be the greatest slump in prices in the history of the trade. The problem of the high cost of living, so far as hams and bacon were concerned, was on the eve of being solved; the fall in prices was assured, the only question being how low they would come.

"At this juncture, to the amazement of

all who were familiar with the position, the Ministry announced that control would be resumed, and that all stocks would be taken over. The large stocks in the owners' hands under free trading would have been reduced in price to a figure which would make them sell while they were still in salable condition, and the loss which would have accrued would very properly have been borne by the owners of the goods, while the public would have benefited by the reduced cost of living as represented by cheap hams.

#### Ministry Hold Up Prices.

"The Ministry, however, by exercising its monopoly, did what no other power could conceivably have done; by exerting itself to the utmost it succeeded in holding up prices to the consumers. No serious effort was made by the Ministry, by offering exceptional value in price, to stimulate the sale while the hams and bacon were in marketable condition.

"Instead, the price was maintained, and the surplus stocks were left lying at the quays indefinitely, or put into stores totally unsuited for the purpose, with the result that deterioration was rapid and great supplies, that should have provided good and cheap food, ultimately found their way to be boiled down for industrial purposes, while other lots not quite so far gone appeared from time to time on the market in deplorable condition.

"These lots of bad bacon continued on the market about a twelvemonth after they had been acquired by the Ministry of Food. That this is not exaggeration, it is on record that certain firms who in August had asked for delivery of their own goods at full prices and were refused, had the same goods offered to them later at reductions of from 60s to 80s per cwt.

"The cost to the country of the initial transaction in the resumption of control is estimated on a conservative basis at £5,000,000. Starting with this cardinal blunder the record of the Bacon Section has been one of continued bungling, and in the endeavor, apparently, to retrieve the position, the Ministry has floundered from bad to worse. In their buying they have studiously ignored the tastes of consumers in this country and, when remonstrated with, have returned the most unsatisfactory answers.

#### Bad Bacon or None At All.

"They have bought immense quantities of unsuitable cuts, and for some inscrutable reason have kept them in store in America until the condition was faulty, and then shipped them to this market, and left the consumers here with the alternative of eating bad bacon or going without bacon at all. During the present year there have been shipments of bacon amounting on single ships to the immense quantity of over 10,000 boxes, and out of this quantity there has hardly been a

single box in perfect condition, or such as would in normal trading be accepted as satisfactory tender.

"The Ministry has set up at ports of arrival Claims Committees, whose duty has been to assess the deterioration of the bacon and the allowances which have had to be made constantly and regularly run from 10s to 60s per cwt. These allowances, which are directly the result of bad judgment on the part of the Ministry, are quoted in all seriousness by the Ministry as a ground for holding bacon and hams at prices far above what the American market for hogs warrants.

"Members of the trade, disgusted by the quality of goods being provided and justly incensed by the ridiculously high prices being charged, have been keeping in touch with markets in America, and for some time have felt that the anomaly of high prices for stale goods, when fresh supplies at reasonable prices could be obtained, has been so striking that they feel that the time has come when decided action must be taken in the national interest.

#### A Week's Haul of £300,000.

"The particular cut of imported bacon desired in Scotland is hams, and the c. i. f. price for fresh cured hams today is 146s per cwt. For old cured hams the Ministry's spot price is 220s. Some few days ago when the shipments of hams at present arriving on Ministry account left the other side the price was 160s c. i. f. for private importation, had such been permitted. The Ministry advise that in the present week or ten days they will have 20,000 boxes of hams arriving, and for these they are charging 220s per cwt.

"Private importations could have placed the same quantity of hams on the market at 160s c. i. f., a difference of 60s per cwt., or £15 per box, which means that the Ministry are charging the consumers of Great Britain the enormous sum of £300,000 above the market value on a single week's arrivals, while if today's price be taken, as it would be taken in competitive trading, the overcharge is £370,000.

"The demand for decontrol is put forward by members of the provision trade, because only they have the full knowledge of the facts. This is not, however, a demand made in the selfish interest of traders. In the great slump in prices which must occur at decontrol every trader will lose steadily for many months on every lot of hams he buys. The national interest, however, demands decontrol.

"At the present time the country requires economy with efficiency; the Ministry is costly and worse than useless. At the present time the country requires reduction in the cost of living; the Ministry is directly responsible for holding up prices. At all times the country requires a steady supply of sound and wholesome food; the Ministry has converted what should be a sound and wholesome supply into an out of condition, bad supply which cannot be used with pleasure and benefit by any person.

"On account of these facts, for they are facts, we submit that this Chamber of Commerce should use every means in its power to have the Bacon Section of the Ministry of Food swept out of existence."

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### SPRAY COOLING SYSTEMS.

The Star Brass Works, 3114-26 Carroll avenue, Chicago, manufacturers of spray cooling systems, painting and spraying machinery, announces that on and after January 1st, 1921, the company name will be changed to Binks Spray Equipment Company. Such change of name has been made to conform more nearly with the nature of the products manufactured.

Simultaneously announcement is also made of the completion of a new plant and office extension on the west wing of the old plant, in which provisions are made for new sales rooms, testing laboratories, and greatly increased manufacturing facilities on the first floor, with new offices and drafting rooms on the second floor.

The new addition was necessary by reason of the rapid expansion of the business in all lines. This company does a big business with meat packers, who find its equipment so necessary in their meat coolers and storage plants.

### HEEKIN CANS IN 1921.

Coming before the trade for the twentieth consecutive year, The Heekin Can Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, announces that it is in position to furnish a better product and a better service than ever. Having always been accustomed to booking a substantial volume of business, the Heekin concern was pretty well prepared for the influx of orders which came to it with the beginning of the world war. But along with so many other manufacturing organizations, it was not prepared to care for the overwhelming amount of business with which it was favored continually.

The Heekin plants were kept with their "nose to the grindstone"—supplying cans and pails to the various trades. Only recently has the company been able to "catch its breath" and say to the trades: "We are able again to give you good service and about three months' deliveries." Business is by no means slack, the factory is sold up, and orders are still coming in gratifying fashion. However, the organization

is in such a fine condition that within a very short time an additional volume of business can be handled with satisfaction to manufacturing company and customer alike.

Overcoming the rather indifferent attitude of labor in its effort to "do less for more," the Heekin Can Company's lithographing department proved its mettle in a convincing manner by keeping its quality up to the top-notch. Today the plant is producing better work, in the same quantities, as in years before the war. It can be seen that from every standpoint the Heekin organization is again ready to co-operate completely with the trade; in fact, it is believed it can render a finer type of service than ever before. The company's expressive slogan, "Heekin Can Since 1901," will be made even more popular this year than in the past.

### RANKIN WINS LONDON "AD" PRIZE

A cablegram from London, received by the Wm. H. Rankin Company of 50 Madison Avenue, New York, and 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, tells the story of another triumph for United States enterprise. It says:

"Rankin.—The King and Queen of England, Queen Alexandra, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Queen of Norway and Princess Mary visited the exhibition today, and admired the magnificent specimens of American advertising prepared by your company. The first prize for American exhibits was won by you. Congratulations."

### "HIGHAM."

The cablegram is from Charles F. Higham, M. P., chairman of the Thirty Club, under the auspices of which the International Advertising Exhibition had just been held in London. All the profits go to charity.

The prize was won by the Wm. H. Rankin Company in an exhibition which included newspaper, magazine, farm paper, theatre program, export, house organ and direct by mail campaigns exhibited during the last 10 days in the International Advertising Exhibition, White City, London.

This exhibit of advertising comprised over 150 separate advertisements of such firms as Wilson & Co., Mead Cycle Co., Haynes Automobiles, Cheney Talking Machine Co., Apex Washing Machine Co., Steger Phonograph Co., the Butler Paper

Corporations, Goodrich and Diamond Tires, Hipress Boots, Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Hartmann Trunks, Grinnell Gloves, Sunsweet Prunes, Starr Pianos and Phonographs, and Kitchen Maid Kitchen Cabinets.

It is proposed to hold the next International Advertising Exhibition either in Chicago or New York in 1921. Over 100,000 persons attended the exhibition, and every country in the world was represented.

### BRECHT SALES CONVENTION.

Some 65 executives and salesmen—"ambassadors of commerce," as they have been dubbed—of The Brecht Company, manufacturers of packinghouse machinery, equipment and supplies, met in annual convention at the company's headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., from Dec. 11 to Dec. 18. There were daily sessions under the direction of General Sales Manager A. C. Schueren, at which conditions affecting the wide variety of lines handled by the company were discussed, and the new year's campaigns outlined.

The gathering concluded with a banquet at the Missouri Athletic Club on the evening of Dec. 18, at which "Bill" Hamman of St. Louis and A. J. Hausle of New York made a big hit as "twin toastmasters." A feature of this session was the presentation of a box of silver to Mr. Schueren and a traveling bag to Manager Jack Kelleher of the lard pail and sausage machinery department.

President G. V. Brecht participated actively in the convention sessions, and Secretary C. V. Brecht was one of the speakers at the banquet. One of the interested participants was Clarence K. Chan, the company's representative at Shanghai, China. R. W. Bollans of Liverpool, England, the company's British representative, did not arrive in time for the meeting. Eastern Manager H. C. Woodruff, who is in South America on an inspection trip, was greatly missed at the gathering.

There were more than 50 salesmen from territory all over the country present at the meeting, in addition to company heads and factory and office executives.



BRECHT COMPANY EXECUTIVES AND SALES FORCE IN ANNUAL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

# Chicago Section

J. T. McMillan of the J. T. McMillan Company, St. Paul, Minn., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock in Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 19,680 cattle, 89,531 hogs, and 35,937 sheep.

E. P. Kelly, president, and W. E. Utley, general superintendent of the Capitol City Products Company, Columbus, Ohio, were in the city this week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending December 18, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.75 to 25 cents per pound and averaged 13.78 cents per pound.

Frank S. White, manager of the Brecht Company in the Chicago territory, together with Thomas Dunderdale, Arthur Fishbein and George A. Cayer, returned this week from St. Louis after attending the annual convention of the Brecht organization.

J. C. Dold, G. L. Talley and J. J. Cuff of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., were in Chicago this week. Ralph S. Dold, vice-president and general manager of the Dold Packing Company, Omaha, Nebr., was also a visitor in the city.

N. H. Boller, superintendent of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, passed away on Tuesday, December 7, at Moline, Ill. The remains were brought to Chicago where burial took place on December 9. Mr. Boller was well known as a packinghouse superintendent and had acquired a large number of friends in the trade.

It was reported in the daily press this week that the city council markets committee, of which Alderman Adamowski is chairman, was to inaugurate the system of issuing the so-called "fair price lists" on retail meats. It is said that the plan was taken up at the suggestion of Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, who has made an investigation of retail meat prices in the city.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1920, were as follows:

	This week.	Same-week last year.
Cured meats, lbs. ....	15,447,000	25,381,000
Lard, lbs. ....	9,021,000	12,883,000
Fresh meats, lbs. ....	31,344,000	77,727,000
Pork, bbls. ....	1,402	932
Canned meats, cases. ....	30,159	31,888
Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,205,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 14,315,000 lbs.; lard, 2,368,000 lbs.		

## E. W. SKIPWORTH TRAFFIC AGENCY

Rates—Claim—Service Analyzed—Adjusted  
Specializing Meat Packers and Allied Industries  
440-2 Transportation Bldg., CHICAGO  
Telephone Harrison 3118 20 Years Experience

## PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

**ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

## SECRETARY HEINEMANN IS DINED.

Secretary C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers was the victim of a dinner and presentation at the Saddle and Siroin Club on the afternoon of December 23rd, at which time his friends of the National Livestock Exchange told him what they thought of him. Mr. Heinemann was secretary of the exchange for several years previous to his connection with the institute, and made a remarkable record in that capacity as well as winning the hearts of all the commission men.



C. B. HEINEMANN

Secretary Institute of American Meat Packers.

Hosts at the dinner were Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange; S. Bruce Stafford, president, and E. M. Hughes, secretary, of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; T. W. Jerrems, D. C. Mosier, Emil H. Ingwersen and Kay Wood. Mr. Heinemann was presented with a chest of sterling silver by the National Livestock Exchange, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his services and the personal regard of the members for him. He responded in his characteristic modest fashion, being completely overcome with surprise at the nature and magnitude of the testimonial.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations  
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## B. K. GIBSON & CO.

Industrial Engineers  
Architects

Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings  
Markets, Ice Plants, Warehouses  
706 Transportation Bldg., Chicago

## PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

Recent decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission of interest to meat packers:

No. 8419. Rath Packing Company vs. Director General, Illinois Central Railroad et al.; submitted July 7, 1920, decided November 5, 1920. Report of the commission upon reargument:

In our original report, 56 I. C. C., 303, we found, among other things, that the rates on packinghouse products in effect prior to June 8, 1919, from Waterloo, Iowa, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., hereinafter referred to as the twin cities, were unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the contemporaneous fifth-class rates, and awarded reparation. Upon petition of defendants the case was opened for reargument. Rates herein are stated in cents per 100 pounds.

Packinghouse products, in carloads, are rated fifth class in the western classification. From August 1, 1911, to June 8, 1919, the commodity rate on this traffic from Waterloo to the twin cities was 1.5 cents higher than the fifth-class rate. On the last-mentioned date it was voluntarily reduced to the fifth-class basis.

No. 9782. Swift & Company vs. San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company, et al.; submitted March 20, 1920, decided November 18, 1920:

Upon further consideration, reparation awarded with respect to certain portions of passenger fares collected for the return of caretaker who accompanied carload shipments of live poultry from Nevada, Mo., to Chicago, Ill. Original report, 53 I. C. C., 515.

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers  
**Anders & Reimers**  
ARCHITECTS  
ENGINEERS  
430 Erie Bldg. Packing House  
Cleveland, O. Specialists

**The Stadler Engineering Co.**  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
We Specialize in:  
**PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION**  
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants  
820 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO U. S. Yards

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
**PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.**

**LEON DASHEW**  
Counselor At Law  
15 Park Row New York

## References:

Armour & Company  
The Cudahy Packing  
Co.  
Austin, Nichols &  
Co.  
New York Butchers  
Dressed Meat Co.

Joseph Stern & Sons,  
Inc.  
Manhattan Veal &  
Mutton Co.  
Uniter Dressed Beef  
Co.



*A delicious margarine  
for eating and cooking*

**"The Greatest Selling Product of its kind in the World"**

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**CHICAGO    E. St. Louis    Kansas City    Omaha    St. Joseph    Oklahoma City**

Marigold Factories { Chicago, Ill.    E. St. Louis, Ill.  
                              Kansas City, Ka.    Jersey City, N. J.  
                              Los Angeles, Cal.    Providence, R. I.

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

#### Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

#### COLD STORAGE AT HAVRE, FRANCE.

The present cold storage plants at Havre belong to two different companies, the Societe des Frigorifiques de l'Union and the Societe des Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise. The former operates two establishments, having between them a storage capacity of 7,500 tons. The Societe des Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise has two cold storage plants, a smaller one for the use of Havre locally, and another with a capacity of 3,200 tons, reports Consul Augustus E. Ingram.

A new company, the Societe des Docks Frigorifiques du Havre, has now been formed for the erection and operation of another and still larger entrepot. This new enterprise has been formed by three important companies, the French Steamship Company, the Chargeurs Reunis, which possess a number of boats specially constructed for frozen-meat traffic, the Societe des Transports Frigorifiques, and

the Societe des Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise, above mentioned.

With the help of the Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas (Paris and Netherlands Bank) the enterprise is being floated with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, with M. Vauclin, the director of the Frigorifiques de l'Alimentation Havraise, at its head.

The plant is estimated to cost from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs; the equipment necessary for the handling of the

meat will alone cost 4,000,000. The cold storage rooms will hold 7,500 tons of meat.

#### STEDMAN'S CHRISTMAS CARD.

A very attractive and artistic card, bearing an appropriate greeting for the holiday season, has been sent out by Stedman's Foundry and Machine Works, Aurora, Ind., to friends and customers of the firm.

## BONE CRUSHERS



## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:  
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

**CHICAGO**

87 Second St.  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 13.....	28,959	3,101	50,692	21,880
Tuesday, Dec. 14.....	15,115	3,026	56,488	12,086
Wednesday, Dec. 15.....	9,801	1,470	29,748	16,474
Thursday, Dec. 16.....	9,579	3,589	42,381	25,984
Friday, Dec. 17.....	4,579	584	26,706	11,342
Saturday, Dec. 18.....	1,001	63	7,368	843
Total last week.....	67,134	11,939	213,953	88,609
Previous week.....	61,562	11,200	218,533	92,907
Year ago.....	80,694	13,594	234,983	125,795
Two years ago.....	96,028	11,378	251,591	96,090

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 13.....	6,470	462	7,191	3,306
Tuesday, Dec. 14.....	3,766	380	7,033	4,320
Wednesday, Dec. 15.....	8,177	228	7,466	5,333
Thursday, Dec. 16.....	6,033	347	8,436	4,922
Friday, Dec. 17.....	4,696	182	7,440	7,523
Saturday, Dec. 18.....	447	.....	3,652	1,814
Total last week.....	31,580	1,549	41,218	28,224
Previous week.....	28,156	1,088	34,072	29,561
Year ago.....	33,202	1,194	35,927	29,858
Two years ago.....	23,113	760	7,344	28,875

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Dec. 18:				
	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	3,011,683	3,402,417	2,724,302	733,289
Calves.....	724,302	733,289	7,188,790	8,282,309
Hogs.....	3,713,598	5,066,359	.....	.....
Sheep.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1920.	1919.
Week ending Dec. 18.....	710,000	27,493,000	.....	.....
Previous week.....	740,000	.....	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1919.....	850,000	30,191,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1918.....	1,075,000	30,925,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1917.....	504,000	25,524,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1916.....	976,000	30,397,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1915.....	839,000	26,549,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1914.....	605,000	22,880,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1913.....	337,000	24,563,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1912.....	342,000	24,574,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1911.....	418,000	24,844,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1910.....	330,000	18,977,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1909.....	333,000	22,438,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1908.....	555,000	27,255,000	.....	.....

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Dec. 18, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
This week.....	119,000	540,000	231,000	.....
Previous week.....	171,000	546,000	206,000	.....
1919.....	257,000	648,000	287,000	.....
1918.....	307,000	838,000	203,000	.....
1917.....	228,000	436,000	266,000	.....
1916.....	219,000	793,000	198,000	.....
1915.....	129,000	677,000	146,000	.....
1914.....	768,000	449,000	106,000	.....

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Dec. 18, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
1920.....	10,191,000	21,620,000	10,851,000	.....
1919.....	12,074,000	24,350,000	13,981,000	.....
1918.....	12,859,000	24,815,000	11,917,000	.....
1917.....	11,102,000	20,552,000	9,870,000	.....

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Dec. 18, 1920:				
	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Swift & Co.	Hammond Co.
.....	20,800	11,700	20,400	12,100
.....	16,000	18,100	10,700	15,000
.....	8,000	5,000	9,700	5,100
.....	6,500	20,100	.....	.....
Total.....	191,200	191,600	204,300	.....
Previous week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year ago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Dec. 18.....	\$9.50	\$ 9.10	\$ 4.50	\$11.10
Previous week.....	11.00	9.80	4.80	11.05
Cor. week, 1919.....	13.50	13.90	9.25	16.40
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.70	17.50	9.40	14.15
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.35	16.15	11.45	16.10
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.10	10.05	9.00	12.35
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.50	6.35	6.15	8.95
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.65	7.10	5.35	8.20
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	7.75	5.10	7.80
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.95	7.40	4.85	8.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.80	6.21	3.85	6.05

Market quotations at Chicago:				
CATTLE.				
Choice to prime steers.....	\$12.00@	\$14.00	.....	.....
Good to choice steers.....	10.00@	12.00	.....	.....
Fair to good steers.....	7.50@	10.00	.....	.....
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	8.00@	14.25	.....	.....
Good to prime cows.....	6.00@	9.50	.....	.....
Fair to good heifers.....	7.50@	10.25	.....	.....
Fair to good cows.....	4.50@	7.00	.....	.....
Canners.....	2.50@	3.25	.....	.....
Cutters.....	3.00@	4.50	.....	.....
Hologna bulls.....	3.00@	5.75	.....	.....
Ven calves.....	8.50@	10.50	.....	.....

HOGS.				
Choice to light butchers.....	\$ 9.15@	9.65	.....	.....
Medium weight butchers.....	9.10@	9.60	.....	.....
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	8.95@	9.50	.....	.....
Fair to fancy light.....	9.00@	9.65	.....	.....
Heavy packing.....	8.55@	9.00	.....	.....
Light packing.....	8.00@	8.50	.....	.....
Pigs.....	8.50@	9.75	.....	.....

SHEEP.				
Native lambs.....	\$10.00@	\$11.50	.....	.....
Fed western lambs.....	8.50@	11.40	.....	.....
Feeding lambs.....	9.00@	10.50	.....	.....
Wethers.....	4.00@	5.50	.....	.....
Yearlings.....	7.00@	9.00	.....	.....
Lwes.....	1.50@	4.35	.....	.....

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.				
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1920.				
PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	\$22.40
LARD—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	\$13.40	\$13.42½	\$13.02½	\$13.07½
May.....	13.70	13.70	13.25	13.32½
SHORT RIBS—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	11.42½	11.42½	11.20	11.20
May.....	12.05	12.05	11.80	11.82½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1920.				
PORK—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.60
LARD—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	12.85	12.95	12.75	12.92½
May.....	13.00	13.27½	13.00	13.27½
SHORT RIBS—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	11.00	11.12½	10.95	11.12½
May.....	11.70	11.80	11.65	11.80

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1920.				
PORK—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	22.75	22.85	22.75	22.85
LARD—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	13.00	13.12	12.87	12.92
May.....	13.15	13.90	13.15	13.42½
RIBS—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	11.40	11.40	11.30	11.37½
May.....	11.80	12.15	11.80	12.10

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1920.				
PORK—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	22.85
LARD—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	13.02½	13.05	12.85	13.05
May.....	15.50	13.57½	13.25	13.57½
SHORT RIBS—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	11.37½	11.55	11.27½	11.55
May.....	12.05	12.22½	12.05	12.22½

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1920.				
PORK—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	22.85	23.20	22.85	23.20
LARD—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	13.30	13.37	13.22	13.35
May.....	13.60	13.85	13.70	13.85
RIBS—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.....	11.55	11.77	11.55	11.77
May.....	12.30	12.55	12.30	12.55

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**CRACKLINGS AND TANKAGE**  
in these United States. Watch me grow.  
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## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	38	28	17	.....
Rib roast, light end.....	46	30	10	.....
Chuck roast.....	35	20	15	.....
Steaks, round.....	42	30	25	.....
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	54	35	31	.....
Steaks, porterhouse.....	82	42	32	.....
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	15	.....
Beef stew.....	28	20	15	.....
Corned briskets, boneless.....	35	25	.....	.....
Corned plates.....	25	18	13	.....
Corned ramps.....	36	28	21	.....

Lamb.				
	Good.	Com.	.....	.....
Hindquarter.....	38	30	.....	.....
Legs.....	40	27	.....	.....
Stews.....	18	14	.....	.....
Chops, shoulder.....	30	26	.....	.....
Chops, rib and loin.....	47	40	.....	.....

Mutton.				
Legs.....	25	23	.....	.....
Stew.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Shoulders.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Chops, rib and loin.....	32	30	.....	.....

Pork.				
Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	23	@25	.....	.....
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	22	@24	.....	.....
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	20	@21	.....	.....
Chops.....	28	@28	.....	.....
Shoulders.....	20	@22	.....	.....
Butts.....	21	@23	.....	.....
Spiceribs.....	22	@22	.....	.....
Hocks.....	20	@20	.....	.....
Leaf lard.....	21	@21	.....	.....

Veal.				
Hindquarters.....	25	@35	.....	.....
Forequarters.....	18	@25	.....	.....
Legs.....	23	@24	.....	.....
Breasts.....	23	@30	.....	.....
Shoulders.....	23	@32	.....	.....
Cutlets.....	25	@55	.....	.....
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@50	.....	.....

Butchers' Offal.				
Suet.....	.....	@ 2	.....	.....
Shop fat.....	.....	@ 1	.....	.....
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	.....	@ 25	.....	.....
Calf skins.....	.....	@ 10	.....	.....
Kips.....	.....	@ 8	.....	.....
Deacons, each.....	.....	.75	.....	.....

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**McINTYRE PACKING CO.**  
Write or Wire SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 807 Montgomery St.

WATCH THE "WANTED" PAGE FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	23 @25
Good native steers.....	20 @23
Medium steers.....	18 @20
Heifers, good.....	20 @21
Cows.....	10 @14
Hind quarters, choice.....	10 @14
Fore quarters, choice.....	17 @17

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	40 @50
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	40 @40
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	40 @40
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	40 @40
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	36 @36
Steer Loin Ends No. 2.....	35 @35
Cow Loins.....	18 @28
Cow Short Loins.....	20 @25
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	40 @40
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	40 @40
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	40 @40
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	24 @24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	21 @21
Steer Ribs, No. 3.....	18 @18
Steer Ribs, No. 4.....	18 @18
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	14 @14
Cow Rounds.....	12 @15
Cow Chunks.....	12 @15
Steer Plates.....	13 @13
Medium Plates.....	10 @10
Briskets, No. 1.....	18 @18
Briskets, No. 2.....	16 @16
Steer Navel Ends.....	11 @11
Cow Navel Ends.....	9 @9
Fore Shanks.....	7 @7
Hind Shanks.....	6 @6
Rolls.....	4 @4
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	35 @35
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 4.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 5.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 6.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 7.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 8.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 9.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 10.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 11.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 12.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 13.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 14.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 15.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 16.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 17.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 18.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 19.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 20.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 21.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 22.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 23.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 24.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 25.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 26.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 27.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 28.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 29.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 30.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 31.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 32.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 33.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 34.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 35.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 36.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 37.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 38.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 39.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 40.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 41.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 42.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 43.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 44.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 45.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 46.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 47.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 48.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 49.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 50.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 51.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 52.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 53.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 54.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 55.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 56.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 57.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 58.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 59.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 60.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 61.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 62.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 63.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 64.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 65.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 66.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 67.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 68.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 69.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 70.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 71.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 72.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 73.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 74.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 75.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 76.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 77.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 78.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 79.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 80.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 81.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 82.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 83.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 84.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 85.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 86.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 87.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 88.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 89.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 90.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 91.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 92.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 93.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 94.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 95.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 96.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 97.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 98.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 99.....	35 @35
Strip Loin, No. 100.....	35 @35

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	12 @14
Hearts.....	6 @8
Tongues.....	3 @3
Sweetbreads.....	55 @60
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	8 @11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	10 @14
Fresh Tripe, H. O.....	10 @14
Livers.....	10 @12 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	10 @9

## Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	18 @20
Good Carcass.....	12 @17
Good Saddle.....	25 @27
Good Backs.....	14 @15
Medium Backs.....	10 @10

## Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	12 @14
Sweetbreads.....	55 @60
Calf Livers.....	34 @40

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	24 @24
Medium Lambs.....	23 @23
Choice Saddle.....	30 @30
Medium Saddle.....	28 @28
Choice Fores.....	18 @18
Medium Fores.....	16 @16
Lamb Pies, per.....	22 @22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18 @18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	26 @28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	9 @9 1/2
Light Sheep.....	12 @12
Heavy Saddle.....	14 @14
Light Saddle.....	12 @12
Heavy Fores.....	7 @7
Light Fores.....	9 @9
Mutton Legs.....	20 @20
Mutton Loins.....	20 @20
Mutton Stew.....	6 @6
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18 @18
Sheep Heads, each.....	15 @15

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	18 @18
Pork Loins.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	15 @15 1/2
Tenderloins.....	15 @15
Spare Ribs.....	13 @13
Butts.....	13 @13
Hocks.....	13 @13
Trimblings.....	9 @9
Extra Lean Trimblings.....	12 @12
Tails.....	11 @11
Snouts.....	10 @10
Pigs' Feet.....	10 @10
Pigs' Heads.....	10 @10
Blade Bones.....	9 @9
Blade Meat.....	15 @15
Cheek Meat.....	11 @11
Hog Livers, per lb.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Neck Bones.....	14 @14
Skinned Shoulders.....	14 @14
Pork Hearts.....	7 @7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	5 @5
Pork Tongues.....	20 @20
Slip Bones.....	10 @10
Tail Bones.....	10 @10
Brains.....	15 @15
Back fat.....	19 @19
Hams.....	19 @19 1/2
Calas.....	13 @13
Belles.....	10 @10

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	17 @17
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	16 @16
Choice Bologna.....	16 1/2 @16 1/2

Frankfurters.....	22 @22
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	22 @22
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	22 @22
Mixed Sausage.....	18 @18
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	18 @18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	20 @20
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	20 @20
Oxford Lean Butts.....	14 @14
Polish Sausage.....	20 @20
Garlic Sausage.....	17 @17
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	20 @20
Pork Sausage, short link.....	20 @20
Luncheon Roll.....	19 @19
Delicatessen Loaf.....	18 @18
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	46 @46
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	20 @20
Loin Roll, Cooked.....	41 @41

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	45 @45
Beef casings Salami, best.....	47 @47
Italian Salami (new goods).....	37 @37
Capri.....	30 @30
Holsteiner.....	42 @42
Peppetoni, long links.....	30 @42
Farmer.....	30 @42

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2 40 @2 40
Bologna, 1 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4 00 @4 00
Pork, link, kits.....	2 78 @2 78
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4 00 @4 00
Polish Sausage, kits.....	1 18 @1 18
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4 18 @4 18
Frankfurters, kits.....	3 00 @3 00
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5 00 @5 00
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3 25 @3 25
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5 50 @5 50
Liver Sausage, kits.....	3 20 @3 20
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3 20 @3 20
Head Cheese, kits.....	3 40 @3 40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4 00 @4 00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Figs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	22.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	31.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	67.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	66.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Roast beef.....	3.25	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Roast mutton.....	3.25	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sliced dried beef.....	2.75	4.85	5.90	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.50	6.00	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50
Luncheon tongue.....	1.90	3.25	6.00	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50
Corn beef hash.....	1.75	3.00	6.00	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50
Hammered steak with onions.....	1.25	2.75	5.25	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50
Vienna style sausage.....	1.35	2.75	5.25	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50
Luncheon sausage.....	2.75	4.50	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50
Breakfast sausage.....	2.75	4.50	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50
Veal loaf, med. size.....	2.80	4.50	10.75	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	5.25
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	29.00 @29.00
Plate Beef.....	27.00 @27.00
Rollettes.....	28.00 @28.00
Rump Butts.....	30.00 @30.00
Meat Pork.....	28.00 @28.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	36.00 @36.00
Family Back Pork.....	35.00 @35.00
Bean Pork.....	28.00 @28.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Pure Lard.....	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	28 @28
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Cartons, roll or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	18 @18
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	27 @27

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	17.75 @17.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	17.50 @17.50
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.....	16.75 @16.75
Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	17.75 @17.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 23 avg.....	16.50 @16.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	15.00 @15.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	15.75 @15.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	16.00 @16.00
Extra Short Ribs.....	15.50 @15.50
Short Ribs.....	15.00 @15.00
Short Clears.....	16.75 @16.75
Butts.....	11.50 @11.50

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	27 @27
Regular Hams.....	28 1/2 @28 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	18 1/2 @18 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	20 @20
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	40 1/2 @40 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 5 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	20 @20
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg. 23.....	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Dried Beef Inside.....	50 @50
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	44 1/2 @44 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	39 @39
Dried Beef Sides, best.....	45 1/2 @45 1/2
Skinned Rolled Hams.....	60 @60

Regular Boiled Hams.....	37 @37
Boiled Calas.....	24 @24
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	50 @50
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	34 @34

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef Rounds, per set.....		@30
Beef Export Rounds.....	30	@35
Beef Middles, per set.....		@40
Beef Bungs, per piece.....		@25
Beef Bungs, small, per doz.....		@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....		@15
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....		@15
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....		@11
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....		@15
Hog Middles, per set.....		@25
Hog Bungs, export.....		@25
Hog Bungs, large.....		@19
Hog Bungs, medium.....		@15
Hog Bungs, narrow.....		@8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....		@1
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....		@2
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....		@2
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....		@2

# Retail Section

## THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

In the last issue of The National Provisioner a sixth set of six questions of primary importance to every merchant was printed on this page. Following are the questions, repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1.—What redress are you entitled to if a tenant fails to pay his rent?

Answer—If a tenant fails to pay his rent you may have recourse to the following remedies: (a) Sue and recover judgment on any property the tenant may possess; (b) A duly credited officer of the court may take possession of the personal property of the tenant and if the case is decided against the tenant, said property is sold and proceeds applied on payment of the rental debt.

Question No. 2.—By what action is a lease terminated?

Answer—A lease is terminated by (a) Expiration of period; (b) Breach of covenants; (c) Surrender; (d) By extinguishing of title; (e) By notice given.

Question No. 3.—What is meant by an injunction?

Answer—An injunction is a notice or command prayed for by one party before a court of equity, restraining another from some particular deed or action.

Question No. 4.—How many kinds of paper money are in circulation in the United States?

Answer—According to the "American Banker" there are fifty-four kinds of paper money as follows: Ones, twos and one thousands, four kinds. Fives, fifties and one hundreds, six kinds. Tens and twenties, seven kinds. Five hundreds, four kinds. Ten thousands, two; and five thousands, one.

Question No. 5.—What is meant by a "balance sheet" in business?

Answer—A balance sheet is an accurate statement compiled to ascertain the exact position of a business or undertaking at a given date.

Question No. 6.—What are the fundamentals of successful advertising?

Answer—The fundamentals of successful advertising consist of the following: (a) First aid to the buying public; (b) Readable type, original display, good customs, clear cuts; (c) Clear expression, plain forceful language; (d) New presentations, distinct styles, clever merchandise; (e) Systematic and logical presentation of facts; (f) Justice to customer and merchandise in descriptions; (g) Absence of misleading and veiled statements; (h) The store's personality reflected.

Next week six more questions will be put and answered in the following issue.

## STUDY STATE CONTROL OF PRICES.

State control of prices as provided in statutes now in effect in Montana and Indiana is to be made the subject of study by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The constitutionality of both statutes involved is

being tested before the Supreme Court.

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, formerly secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Max W. Babb, Allis-Chalmers Company, Milwaukee; John M. Crawford, Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Clyde C. Dawson, Dawson & Wright, Denver, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, Francis H. Leggett Company, New York.

Although the same in principle, the two statutes differ considerably. The Montana law is much more general in its application. It made of the state's railroad commissioners a Montana trade commission and gave the board power to license all persons engaged in buying and selling commodities in the state. The power to regulate carried with it the power to establish maximum prices or reasonable margins of profit.

The Montana Trade Commission thereupon ordered that all articles offered for sale be marked with the invoice price and the sales prices per unit. The state Merchants' Association of Montana took the case into the federal district court, which held the law in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. The attorney general of the state appealed. The United States Supreme Court will hear the case in April.

The Indiana statute referred chiefly to coal, and expires in the spring. Immediately after enactment this law was taken before the federal district court by Indiana coal operators. The decision of the court was that the case was brought too soon, as the operators had not yet reason to complain against any attempt of the Coal Commission, created by law, to deal with their business. From this dismissal of the complaint the coal operators appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

This question is of interest to the meat trade, both wholesale and retail, since it involves the whole matter of fixing prices by law, a question which is constantly being brought up by agitators in connection with a discussion of meat prices.

## MINNESOTA MEAT INSPECTION.

A new meat inspection law, which will place under the inspection of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture all meat producing companies of the state not doing an interstate business, is one of the many proposals which are under consideration of agricultural committees of the Minnesota legislature. The plan will not extend to smaller butchers who do their own butchering, but only to firms which produce in considerable quantities and yet do not come under the federal inspection laws, it is said.

The proposed new cold storage and co-operative laws have also been discussed, and it is understood they are in shape for final drafting.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ivan Crum has opened a meat market in Adams, Ind.

William Weber has opened a meat market in Marfa, Tex.

J. W. Crist is engaging in the meat business in Merna, Nebr.

J. C. Hohl has re-engaged in the meat business at Jesup, Iowa.

J. Williams will open a meat and grocery store in West Chester, Ohio.

Bert Ryder has purchased a meat market in Nebraska City, Nebr.

Sutton & Lucius have engaged in the meat business in Horace, Kans.

Whited & Haynes have opened a new butcher shop in Gothenburg, Nebr.

L. Buch has succeeded to the meat business of John Jensen at Kennard, Nebr.

The Bushton Meat & Ice Market, Bushton, Kans., is holding a closing out sale.

Louis Guelig has purchased the Sanitary Market, Hartington, Nebr., from Ivo Lorge.

H. C. Cox has opened a meat market in the Nevin Cash Grocery store, Pratt, Kans.

Herbert Barnes has disposed of his meat market in Brunswick, Nebr., to Fred Dyson.

E. L. Mee and W. M. Wallisiffer have purchased the Uppertown Meat Market in Astoria, Ore.

The Richards meat market at Clarinda, Iowa, has been purchased by J. E. McClary, of Creston.

Hammond & Diener, Inc., with a capital of \$1,000, will conduct a meat market at Detroit, Mich.

The Public Meat Market Co., Salina, Kans., has opened for business at 140 N. Santa Fe street.

A new meat market has been opened in Lyons, N. Y., by August Hafferman, formerly of Weedsport.

John Brinnon has opened a cash and carry meat market at 735 North Main street, Urbana, Ohio.

Demdrakopolus Brothers have opened a meat market in Pittsburg, Calif., under the name of Pacific Market.

Englehorn & Lough, meat dealers at San Jose, Ill., have dissolved partnership and will sell their business.

Craig Brown will open a meat market in Richmond, Mo., under name of the Consumers' Meat Company.

Otto Kenschott and Carl Steinsifer have purchased the City meat market in Kent, Wash., from Harding Brothers.

March Bros., Inc., have applied for a charter at Norristown, Pa. They will buy and sell meats and provisions, and manufacture kraut.

The Public Meat Market Co. will open the Cash & Carry Market in the Newman building, Arkansas City, Kans., with J. C. Seig in charge.

Rollo Glenn has bought an interest in the Romine meat market at Osceola, Iowa. Hereafter the firm will be known as Romine and Glenn.

A new meat market has been opened in Martinez, Calif., by F. B. Rhine and W. R. Sherrell. The market will be conducted on the cash and carry basis.

L. C. Newton has sold the Shale City store at Cameron, Ill., to Clayton G. Dorman of New Boston. The store handles fresh meats, groceries and dry goods.

E. Fink has opened a meat market in Springdale, Ark.

J. G. Olinger has opened a meat market in Dover, Ohio.

George See has opened a meat market in Grey Eagle, Minn.

W. S. Baker has opened a meat market in Black Duck, Minn.

J. M. Welker has purchased the City Meat Market, Morrison, Okla.

N. T. Manela & Son have opened a butcher shop in Milton, Ore.

Rhodes & Kehoe have opened their new meat market in Waubun, Minn.

George Randall will open a meat market at 141 Broadway, Waukesha, Wis.

Hatch & Son have purchased the Willis Sheets meat market, Arcadia, Kans.

The Pateros Meat Market, Pateros, Wash., has moved into its new quarters.

E. A. Fitzgerald has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Elk City, Kans.

The White House Market, 216 N. Main street, Wichita, Kans., has been re-opened.

Richardson & Cannon have engaged in the meat business in Cooperstown, N. Dak.

The Robert & Boosier meat market, College Corner, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

Thomas Darcy has sold his meat and grocery store in Ashland, Wis., to Ed Schindler.

The Rice & Wilson meat market, Richland Center, Wis., has been sold to Pugh Bros.

J. Brown and Martin Norum have bought the Galvin meat market, at Bismarck, N. Dak.

A. E. Shope of Winfield, Kans., has purchased the meat market of W. M. Walcott in Grenola, Kans.

The meat market of Pearl Evans at North Lewisburg, Ohio, has been sold to George Instine of Urbana.

Thurber & Burkdoll have purchased the Whitlow stand, Pawnee, Okla., and will open as the T. & B. Market.

Albert Pease has leased the Fred Lapin meat market at 637 West Beardsley avenue, Elkhart, Ind., and has opened for business.

Samuel Zamsky and M. Cohen, who formerly operated the Cut Price Grocery and Meat Market at 248 West Chestnut street, Washington, Pa., have dissolved partnership.

#### BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Dec. 11 to Dec. 17, 1920:

	December				
	11.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Chicago	49	49 1/4	49 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2
New York	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	55
Boston	52	52	53	53	53
Philadelphia	53 1/2	54	54	55	55 1/2

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	December				
	11.	12.	14.	15.	16.
	42 1/4	42 1/4	43	43 1/2	44

#### Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1920.	1919.
Chicago	23,026	20,484	20,506	2,310,535	2,469,440
New York	27,696	20,438	33,927	2,138,158	2,966,820
Boston	6,741	7,984	4,666	957,632	969,568
Phila.	9,043	11,512	6,336	632,257	667,334

Total .. 68,506 78,418 65,435 6,038,582 7,073,162

#### Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Dec. 20.	Cor. day of week, 1919.
Chicago	98,926	228,633	15,376,761	12,634,914
New York	27,900	97,910	14,006,249	19,836,362
Boston	13,177	59,429	10,325,864	8,227,082
Philadelphia	1,040	40,160	3,389,000	1,773,375
Total	141,043	426,141	43,103,883	42,471,733



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#### REFERENCES

N. Y. County Nat. Bank, New York City  
Mechanics Bank, Central Branch, Brooklyn  
Corn Exchange Bank, Bronx Branch

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*"They're different"*  
**DUNLEVY PACKING COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.**

# New York Section

Vice-president Leo Joseph of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company has just returned from a trip to Chicago.

W. S. Johnston and F. S. Doane of the beef cutting department of Swift & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

A small fire occurred in the garage of Morris & Company, Yonkers, on Monday, damaging some of the cars. The extent of the loss is not yet known.

F. B. Castator of the lard sales department of the New York district office of Wilson & Company has been transferred to Boston. L. H. Douglas will succeed Mr. Castator in New York.

A. E. Petersen, vice-president of Wilson & Company, was in New York this week. H. S. Budgell of the lard department and C. S. Briggs of the produce department, Chicago, also visited New York.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, December 18, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 11 to 22 cents per pound and averaged 15.11 cents per pound.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city

of New York during the week ending Dec. 18, 1920, is shown as follows by a report of the New York City Health Department: Meat—Manhattan, 3,215½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 384 lbs.; Bronx, 40 lbs.; total, 3,639½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1½ lbs.; total, 1½ lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 7,843 lbs.

## N. Y. BUTCHERS OPPOSE ORDINANCE.

Meat dealers in New York City are offering organized opposition to the proposed ordinance which would require all ice machines having a capacity of five tons or more to be operated only by licensed engineers. They maintain that it would work great hardship upon the thousands of retail butchers who operate their own refrigerating machines.

The butchers' associations are taking much interest in the proposed ordinance, No. 41, and have selected Albert Rosen of the Brooklyn branch, A. F. Grimm of Ye Olde New York branch, Chas. Schuck of the Bronx branch, and Wm. H. Hornridge, secretary of the state association, to represent them at the various meetings which are being held for the purpose of opposing the ordinance. The ordinance provides that:

"No person shall take charge of or operate any ice machine or gas compressor of five tons or greater capacity; any machine used for hoisting purposes or cable-

ways, irrespective of motive power, used for construction work; nor shall any person be in direct charge of or operate any boiler or other machinery used for heating or motive power, unless such person is duly licensed as an engineer, in accordance with the provisions of 342 of the charter and laws of the state as may be applicable thereto. Any person who shall assume charge or act as engineer in contravention of any provision of this section shall be fined in a sum not to exceed \$25, or by imprisonment not to exceed 25 days, or both such fine and imprisonment."

## NEW YORK COLD STORAGE RULING.

Butchers maintaining ice boxes at temperatures not lower than twenty degrees above zero for the keeping of food supplies for their own business do not require a license under Article 4A of the New York Farms and Markets Law, provided the food is stored for less than thirty days and that an inspector of the department be permitted free access; also providing the ice box is used solely by the owner.

The attention of the butchers of New York state is called to the following exemption in the cold storage rules and regulations for the enforcement of the law:

For purposes of enforcement the exemption from the operation of the law of places "used solely for the storage of foods for periods of less than thirty days" as provided in subparagraph 3, paragraph 3, section 90 of the Cold Storage Law shall be deemed to apply to an establishment or structure or portion thereof where a refrigerated "chill room" or sales-box is maintained to be used solely for the protection of foods by the owner thereof, in supplying the current needs of his business, provided (1) that food be kept therein for periods less than thirty days and at a temperature not lower than twenty degrees above zero Fahrenheit; and (2) that the establishment or structure or portion thereof where such "chill room" or sales-box is maintained be structurally separate and distinct from any refrigerated warehouse or place where food is stored for periods longer than thirty days or at temperatures lower than twenty degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

The owner of an establishment or structure where food is held in storage under these conditions is not required to secure a license for maintaining such storage place, but the inspector of this department shall be, during business hours, permitted free access to the same and the owners of such establishment when required shall furnish full information as to the length of time the food found therein has been held.

## PACKERS' TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 18.)

Furthermore, the court held that the owner of goods in transit having the right to take actual possession of them at any intermediate point on the route, may divert them at any such point while in transit and it is the duty of the carrier to deliver them to him or divert them according to his orders, on presenting evidence of ownership and paying the proper charges.

Specifically referring to the issue in the

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Wednesday, December 22, 1920, as follows:

Fresh Beef—	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
STEERS:				
Choice	\$22.00@24.00	\$20.00@	\$.....@	\$.....@
Good	17.00@20.00	15.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	15.00@17.00	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
Common	10.00@14.00	.....@	10.00@13.00	12.00@15.00
COWS:				
Good	12.00@14.00	12.00@	12.00@13.00	15.00@15.00
Medium	10.00@11.00	10.50@11.50	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
Common	9.00@10.00	9.50@10.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@12.00
BULLS:				
Medium	.....@	.....@	10.00@12.00	.....@
Common	9.00@ 9.50	.....@	9.00@10.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	17.00@18.00	.....@	21.00@23.00	.....@
Good	14.00@16.00	.....@	16.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Common	10.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@13.00	.....@
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@26.00	25.00@27.00
Good	21.00@22.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@24.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	18.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Common	15.00@17.00	.....@	15.00@20.00	.....@
YEARLINGS:				
Good	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	.....@
Medium	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	.....@
Common	14.00@15.00	.....@	.....@	.....@
MUTTON:				
Good	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@13.00	13.00@15.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@13.00
Common	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@10.00	10.00@12.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	17.00@19.00	20.00@20.50	21.00@22.00	19.00@22.00
10-12 lb. average	16.00@17.00	19.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
12-14 lb. average	15.00@16.00	17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@19.00
14 lb. over	13.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	13.00@14.00	.....@	14.00@16.00	14.00@17.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	.....@	13.00@15.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
8 lb. over	11.00@12.00	.....@	.....@	.....@
BUTTS:				
Boneless	.....@	.....@	20.00@21.00	.....@
Boston style	14.00@15.00	.....@	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

case, the court further said that where diversion of a shipment of hay was ordered, but not endorsed on the bill of lading, and the hay was not delivered, but sold by the railroad for the freight charges, that title of the assignee of the bill of lading became absolute on notice that the person to be notified, as indicated on the bill, had refused to pay a draft and take the hay, and it was his duty to pay the freight charges and take the hay especially if the diversion was not the cause of the refusal and the carrier was not responsible therefor.

The Supreme Court of the state of Washington has also decided this question recently in the case of the National Bank of the Republic vs. Hines et al., the date of the decision being September 3, 1920, and found in Pacific Reporter, 192, page 899. In that case, the court held that a carrier delivered goods wrongfully which were shipped under an order bill of lading without requiring its surrender as against a bank which held the bill of lading attached to a draft purchased by it though merely as collateral for the payment of the draft.

Further, the court held that a bank which purchased a draft with bill of lading attached can recover from the carrier which delivered the property without surrender of the bill of lading, the amount of the draft if less than the value of the property.

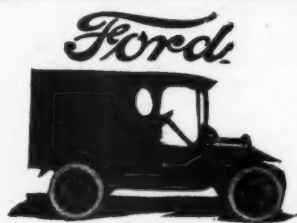
The court further held that a buyer of goods who paid cash for them and directed shipment on a direct bill of lading is nevertheless not entitled to the goods as against a bank, the holder of an order bill of lading, where the seller who delivered possession of the goods to the carrier requested an order bill of lading and transferred it to the bank which had no knowledge of the agreement with the buyer.

#### Consignor Is Owner Until Paid.

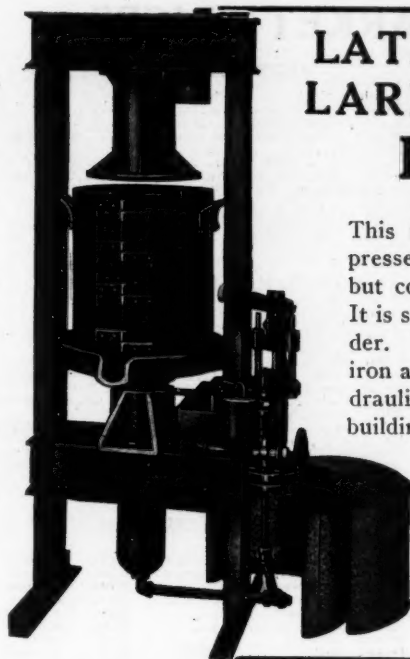
The books are full of cases which hold uniformly that a consignor who ships goods under an order bill of lading is the absolute owner of the goods covered by that bill of lading until the draft attached thereto has been taken up and possession of the bill of lading secured, no matter when or where the transfer of the bill of lading took place.

It may be a little difficult sometimes to tell at the start when the title to goods under transportation actually changed from the consignor to the consignee or to the purchaser of the draft, but the time of this transfer can be ascertained if it becomes a matter of importance by evidence from a bank's records. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court above cited and other decisions of that court simply announces what has been the law for many, many years regarding the title to goods in transportation under an order bill of lading.

Ordinarily, it is not presumed that the bill of lading will be taken up by any person during the transit since in cost cases the bill of lading goes to a bank and is there handled by the consignee or the party to be notified and the draft is not usually paid until notice of the arrival of the car is given to the party to be notified, which is either the consignee or the consignor.



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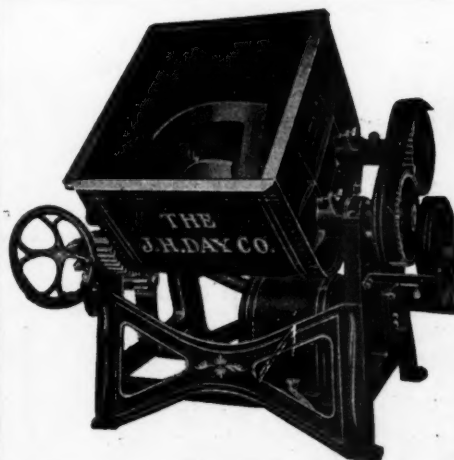
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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	8.55@11.25
Cows, common to choice.....	2.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ordinary to good.....	5.75@ 6.50
Heifers.....	@.....

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	17.25@17.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@10.50
Calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....	11.75@12.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.25
Sheep, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	@.....
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10.75
Hogs, medium.....	@11.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@10.50
Roughs.....	@ 8.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	24 @28
Choice, native, light.....	23 @25
Native, common to fair.....	16 @22

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	24 @25
Choice, native, light.....	23 @24
Native, common to good.....	18 @19
Choice, Western, heavy.....	19 @20
Choice, Western, light.....	17 @18
Common to fair, Texas.....	14 @15
Good to choice heifers.....	21 @22
Common to fair heifers.....	17 @18
Choice cows.....	14 @15
Common to fair cows.....	12 @13
Fresh bologna hams.....	11 @12½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@27	30 @34
No. 2 ribs.....	@18	26 @29
No. 3 ribs.....	@14	20 @25
No. 1 loins.....	@20	34 @38
No. 2 loins.....	@21	28 @32
No. 3 loins.....	@11	24 @27
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	28 @29	25 @27
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	25 @26	20 @24
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	15 @19
No. 1 rounds.....	@17	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@14	@16
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	@15
No. 1 chucks.....	@17	@20
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@18
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@16

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@23
Western calves, fair to good.....	@20
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@14

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@15½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@15½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16
Pigs.....	@16

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	25 @27
Lambs, choice.....	24 @25
Sheep, choice.....	13 @14
Sheep, medium to good.....	11 @12
Sheep, culls.....	8 @10

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@23
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	@23
Smoked picnic, light.....	@20
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@19
Smoked shoulders.....	@22
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	43 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @52
Dried beef sets.....	48 @53
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	21 @22

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@24
Frozen pork loins.....	@.....
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Shoulders, city.....	@.....
Shoulders, Western.....	18 @19
Butts, regular, Western.....	20 @22
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	24 @26
Fresh hams, city.....	@.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	16 @17

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	185.00@190.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 35 to 40 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	300.00@325.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@90c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@50c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@17c.	a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ 95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	12 @18
Hog bungs, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@43
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef, weasands, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	23
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	13
Pepper, red.....	26	30
Allspice.....	6	9
Cinnamon.....	14	17
Coriander.....	28	33
Cloves.....	16	19
Ginger.....	38	43
Mace.....		

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bags.	Bbls.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	11½	12
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	12½	13
Refined nitrate soda, C. L. gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L. gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½	6
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6½	6½

Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.15
No. 2 skins.....	@.13
No. 3 skins.....	@.04
Branded skins.....	@.08
Ticky skins.....	@.10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.11
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.10
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@1.30
No. 1 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@1.05
No. 2 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@.85
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@.75

Ticky skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@.75
No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.50
No. 2 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@8.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@2.75
Branded kips.....	@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@1.75
Ticky kips.....	@1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@1.75
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb. 37.....	@38
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb. 34.....	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb. 30.....	@32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb. 28.....	@30
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb. 26.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb. 24.....	@26
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb. 36.....	@37
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb. 33.....	@34
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb. 28.....	@30
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb. 26.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb. 24.....	@25
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb. 23.....	@24
Fowls—Fresh—iced—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb. 30.....	@31
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb. 28.....	@28
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb. 26.....	@26
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb. 24.....	@24
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb. 23.....	@23
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, lb. 24.....	@25
Western, scalded.....	@22
Ducks—	
Long Island, frozen, lb.....	@40
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.50@ 9.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 7.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	5.00@ 5.50
Dark, per dozen.....	3.50@ 4.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express.....	30 @34
Chickens, via express.....	26 @30
Chickens, white leghorn, via express.....	24 @27
Old roosters, via freight.....	@17
Turkeys, via freight.....	@.....
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	@30
Geese, via freight.....	@28
Pigeons, per pair.....	@45
Guineas, per pair.....	@75

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	55 @55½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@50½
Creamery, firsts.....	48 @54
Creamery, seconds.....	36 @41
Creamery, lower grades.....	33 @35

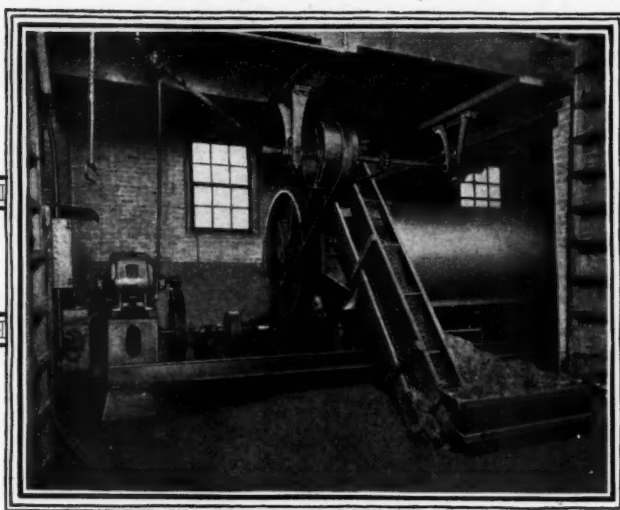
## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@78
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@77
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	73 @75
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	68 @72
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	48 @52
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	53 @55

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	42.50@45.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	45.00@47.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. N York.....	nom. 30.00@45.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	4.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	4.50@ 5.00
Foreign fish guano, testing 18@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	5.00@ 5.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	4.00 and 50c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.00



*New Hamler Corrugated Dryer Installed at the Western Packing and Provision Co. Plant, Chicago*

## Installations Prove Every Claim of Superiority

**W**HEN we first introduced the New Hamler Corrugated Fertilizer Dryer we made definite claims as to what could be expected in the way of production and how the product would stand under chemical analysis.

We said that the New Hamler would produce from 750 to 800 pounds of dry fertilizer per hour. We claimed that the protein contents of this fertilizer would be higher than could possibly be secured in the old-type staybolted dryer.

As additional installations of the New Hamler Corrugated Fertilizer Dryer were completed we set out to prove our claims. While we have not been able to make engineering tests on all of the New Hamlers in use at the present time we have tested enough to convince the operators of these dryers, and ourselves, that we were not making statements without knowing that they would be substantiated.

We have shown in a number of instances that the Hamler Dryer will produce as high as 907 pounds of dry fertilizer per hour, using stick in an amount equal to 50% of the total charge. We have shown that it is possible to use as high as 100% stick and operate the dryer efficiently. We have carefully analyzed the protein content of fertilizer dried in the New Hamler and find it higher than is possible with the old-type dryer.

We will be glad to supply you with detailed information on the results secured by various plants operating the New Hamler and send you a copy of our 1921 Handbook which contains this information in detail. Please Address Department 1124.

**Hamler Boiler & Tank Co.**  
CHICAGO

25 Church Street  
NEW YORK

1516 Ford Building  
DETROIT

# HAMLER

TRADE MARK

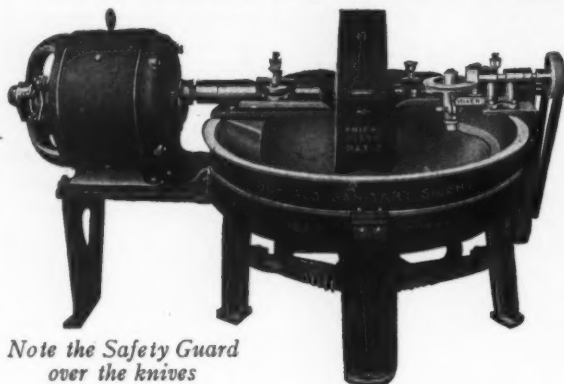
## CORRUGATED

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

# FERTILIZER DRYERS

# FOR ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE

## The "BUFFALO" Silent Cutter Has No Equal



*Note the Safety Guard  
over the knives*

Reorder after reorder is being received for the "Buffalo" cutter. This proves conclusively that the more the "Buffalo" is used the more its splendid work is appreciated. Don't order an untried machine on trial and have the expense of installing and of returning. Buy the machine that the big successful packers have been using for the past 50 years. Install the "Buffalo" in the first place and start earning bigger profits.

### NEW "BUFFALO" MEAT MIXER

The new and effective way of arranging the paddles insures perfect mixing in shorter time. The "Buffalo" is heavy, strong and durable, built to stand up under heavy continuous service.

#### "BUFFALO" Sausage Stuffer

Works easier and faster than any stuffer on the market. It is double geared thus reducing power required by 50%.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

**JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS Co.**

51 BROADWAY

Patentees and Manufacturers

BUFFALO, N. Y.



## Tankage Dryers

Full line *either Vertical or Horizontal Dryers*. Vertical Dryers 48" diameter and up. Horizontal Dryers 42" and up. Ask for catalog.

State capacity desired and we will come back with *an interesting price and good delivery*.

*We are also Manufacturers of Sanitary Rendering and Drying Tanks, Tank Water Evaporators, Crackling Breakers and General Tank House Equipment.*

**WILLIAM G. MORRISON**

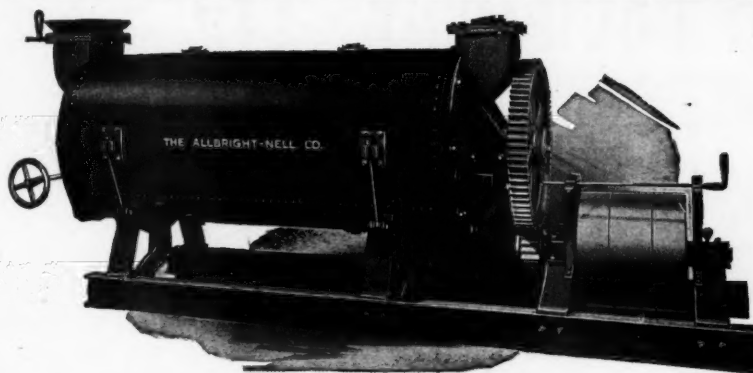
Dayton, Ohio

U. S. A.

## ANCO FERTILIZER DRYER--Horizontal Type

Also Full Line  
of Rendering  
Equipment

Evaporators  
Presses  
Boilers  
Tanks



Write  
for  
Prices

THE ANCO dryer has two superior points of merit, due to the fact that it is NOT stay-bolted.

1st. Elimination of possible steam leaks, which occur when stay-bolts are used.

2nd. No loss in heating area on account of space occupied by stay-bolts.

Our dryers are built with steel rings riveted between jacketed shells on each end, and fitted with cast-iron heads. Also arranged so that when the bottom begins to wear, the whole shell can be turned so that the top will become the bottom and the old bottom be at the top.

CAPACITY WHEN DRYING WELL PRESSED TANKAGE

Number	Diameter	Length	Weight	Horse Power	Capacity Dry Stock Per Hour
0	30"	5'	5,000	6	150 lbs.
1	42"	6'	6,500	8	225 "
2	42"	8'	8,000	10	300 "
3	42"	10'	9,000	12	375 "
4	42"	12'	11,000	14	450 "
5	42"	14'	12,500	16	550 "
6	42"	16'	13,500	18	650 "

### THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.

5323 So. Western Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Australian Representative: G. W. Ru-Desille, 4-6 Wentworth Ave., Sydney, Australia

SYRACUSE

CHICAGO

BALTIMORE

NEW YORK CITY

CANONSBURG, PA.

CLEARING, ILL.

## CONTINENTAL CAN CO.

(Incorporated)

### MAKERS OF MEAT CANS

#### Sanitary Open Top Key Opening

Potted Meat	Ox Tongue
Potted Chicken	Pork Sausage
Vienna Sausage	Chile Con Carne
Roast Beef	Sliced Beef
Boiled Beef	Corn Beef Hash
Tripe	Dried Beef
Lunch Tongue	Potted Tongue
Etc., Etc., Etc.	

#### Oblong, Square, Round Hole and Cap

Corn Beef ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -1-2-6 and 14 lb.)	Lunch Tongue
Veal Loaf ( $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb.)	Boiled Beef
Bacon ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 and 12 lb.)	Corn Beef Hash
Roast Beef	Tenderloin
Ox Tongue	Lard
	Beef Extract
	Oleomargarine
Etc., Etc., Etc.	

Lithographed—**Lard Drums**—Painted Your Color

50 lb., 60 lb., 100 lb., 110 lb., etc.

Write Chicago Plant (Halsted—22nd—Union Sts.) for Samples and Information

USE  
**DOERING EQUIPMENT**  
 FOR A  
**UNIFORM PRODUCT**

Our Churns,  
 Melters,  
 Blenders, etc.

are Standard in the  
 up-to-date Margarine Plant.

*For particulars write:*

**C. DOERING & SON, Inc.**  
 1375 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.



## CYLINDER DRYERS

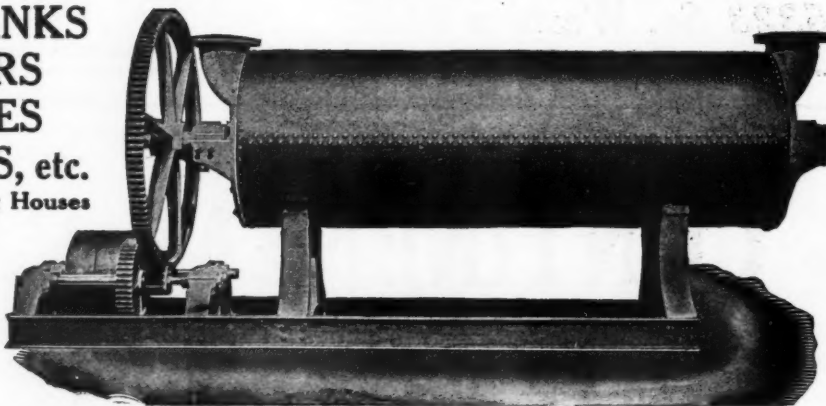
RENDERING TANKS  
 LARD COOLERS  
 OLEO KETTLES  
 BOILERS, TANKS, etc.

In use by all Leading Packing Houses  
 and Abattoirs throughout  
 United States and Europe.



*Write for Catalogue*

**VULCAN IRON  
 WORKS, Inc.**  
 JERSEY CITY, N. J.



3 ft.—3 ft. 6 in.—4 ft.—5 ft. Dia.

## Get More Out of Your Lard!



The Anderson Expeller

By using the ANDERSON EXPELLER for pressing  
 the cracklings from a steam-jacketed kettle as  
 MUCH LARD can be obtained as by the steam-  
 rendering process, and in addition

**ALL THE LARD IS KETTLE RENDERED**

The ANDERSON EXPELLER will obtain  
 25% to 35% Grease  
 from hydraulic pressed cracklings.

Manufactured by **THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio**

Watch Page 57 for Business Chances



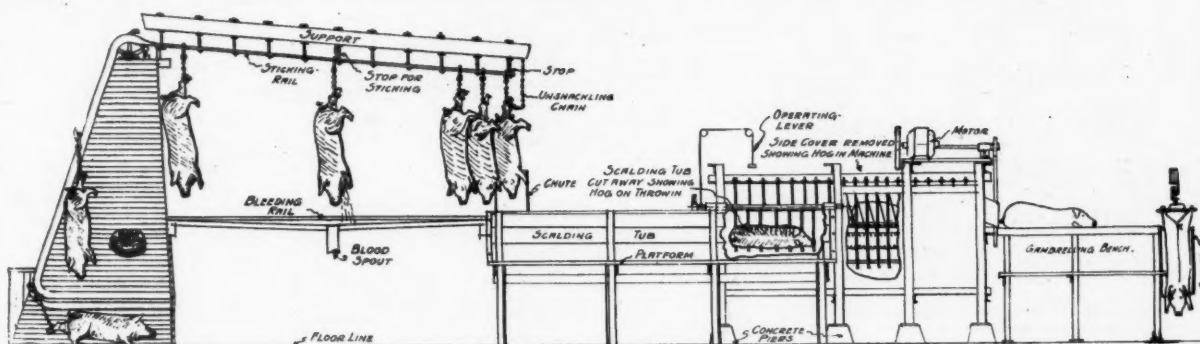
**Tra-ra-ra-boom-de-aye:  
Heads of "BOSS" Machinery  
Wish to A. P. Company  
Luck, success to Opening Day.**

## **"BOSS" HOG HOISTING and HOG DEHAIRING MACHINES**



**"BOSS" Jerkless Hoist**

**"BOSS" U Dehairer**



## **Hogs Cleaned Clean and White**

The **SIMPLEST, FASTEST** and **MOST PERFECT** way, at the Arizona Packing Co., Phoenix, Ariz., and over 200 other places in this and other countries

## **The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.**

1976-2008 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

MANUFACTURERS OF

**"BOSS" Hog and Beef Killing, Sausage and Lard Machinery  
Tankage Dryers and Evaporators  
"BEAUTY" Refrigerators and Fixtures**

Above is copy of ad. in the Arizona Gazette on the opening of Arizona Packing Co., November 12th

# REX BRAND

*The King of Nitrates*

## Double Refined Nitrate of Soda & Saltpeter

Complies with  
S. A. I. Requirements

Write for Prices  
Immediate Deliveries

Stauffer Chemical Co.  
Chauncey, New York

Manufactured and Refined by

San Francisco Salt Refinery  
San Francisco, California

### STOCKINETTE BAGS for Meat Coverings

We manufacture all kinds  
for covering Quarters,  
Cut Meats, Sheep, Lambs,  
and Smoked Meats.

*Free Samples on Request*

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

**L. A. O'LENA**

343 Linden St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Hardwood Package Company

Finance Building  
Philadelphia, Penna.  
FACTORY—Marcus Hook, Penna.

### TIGHT BARRELS AND SHOOK FOR EXPORT

LARD TIERCES A SPECIALTY

DISTRICT OFFICES AT

New York City	Chicago, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Penna.
Baltimore, Md.	Philadelphia, Penna.



### FORT WORTH LABORATORIES

Consulting, Analytical Chemists and  
Chemical Engineers. Packing House  
and Oil Mill, Fuel, Water and Foods  
our Specialties.  
F. B. FORTE, B. S., Ch. E. Pres.  
E. H. FASH, B. S., V. Pres.  
828½ Monroe St., Fort Worth, Texas.

## A GREAT LOSS

Is caused by the dirty, filthy, dangerous, disease-carrying fly. Flies are a menace to health and a nuisance to man and other animals.

The propagation of the skipper fly, as well as the house fly, can be prevented if the instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 118, entitled, "Experiments in the Destruction of Fly Larvae in Horse Manure," are followed. Borax should be applied in markets, packing houses, stables, barns, etc. The directions issued by the Department of Agriculture for treating manure with Borax to kill fly eggs and maggots are as follows:

Apply 10 ounces of Borax to every 10 cubic feet of manure immediately upon its removal from the barn. Apply the Borax particularly around the outer edges of the pile with a flour sifter or any fine sieve, and sprinkle 2 or 3 gallons of water over the Borax-treated manure. The treatment should be repeated with each addition of fresh manure. Water should be added to garbage, street sweepings, etc., the same as in the case of manure.

### PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

New York

Chicago

San Francisco

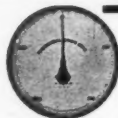


### BEEF, HAM and SHEEP BAGS

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette  
Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

**Wynantskill Mfg. Company**  
TROY, N. Y.



### An Accurate All-Temperature Packing House Scale—

one that will weigh correctly in all degrees of temperature, even when there is a wide range of temperature during the day—that's the

### CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE

The scale MUST WEIGH accurately in any temperature because our experts have devised a thermostatic device which acts as a compensator for the expansion and contraction of the working parts. Capacities from 300 to 2000 pounds.  
Made with 24 and 30 inch dials.

Full Information Upon Request

**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

85 CLIFF STREET

Established 1835

NEW YORK CITY



## PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY



# *Purity*

## GREASE PROOF PARCHMENT PAPER

**T**HE degree of uniformity so necessary in a grease proof paper is given particularly careful attention in the manufacture of PURITY Grease Proof. We subject our product to the most careful scrutiny and examination before any of it leaves our plant.

That is why we can say, with absolute assurance, that our grease proof paper will surpass every requirement necessary to a high grade paper.

We have standardized two grades of Grease Proof, THE PURITY BRAND being bleached, and our BERKSHIRE BRAND in the natural.

For the wrapping of hams, bacon, lard in cartons and tierces, as well as for wrapping fresh meats for shipment and export, we recommend PURITY as a most satisfactory covering.

Both of our brands of Grease Proof paper present features of economy that should prove interesting. Samples will be sent upon request.



General Offices and Mills:  
**LEE, MASSACHUSETTS**

Chicago Sales Office:  
**1148 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG**



## NOT THE CHEAPEST BUT THE BEST N. Auth Provision Company

Eat It Once SAUSAGE Eat It Always

625-629 D St., S. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For Sausage Makers

**BELL'S**

Patent Parchment Lined

**SAUSAGE  
BAGS**

and

**BELL'S**

**SAUSAGE  
SEASONINGS**

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.**

Boston

Mass.

**BORCHMANN  
&  
STOFFREGEN**

**Sausage Casings**

548 West 40th Street  
New York - N. Y.

**LIBERTY CASING CO.  
SAUSAGE CASINGS**

4435 S. Halsted St.  
CHICAGO

451 Minna St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

"The Leading Butcher Supply House."  
Casings, Spices, etc.

*Ottoheimer Bros*

Manufacturers Refrigerators, Refrigerating Sys-  
tems, Refrigerator Show Cases, Store Fixtures,  
615 N. Howard St., BALTIMORE, MD.

**N. Y. BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO., Inc.  
HOG CASINGS A SPECIALTY**

Tools, Machinery, Lard Pails, Scales and Spices  
90 Ninth Ave., NEW YORK  
Telephone, Chelsea 569

Phone Plaza 4629

**KRAUSZ CASING CO.  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF  
SAUSAGE CASINGS**

238 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK

**The Horn & Supply Co.  
Leominster, Mass.**

Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.

Dealers in  
Manufacturers of  
Pressed Horn and Hoof.

In Business Over 50 Years

**S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.**  
**SAUSAGE CASINGS**  
2700-2706 Wabash Ave., Chicago 96-100 Pearl St., New York

**BECHSTEIN & CO.** IMPORTERS AND  
CLEANERS OF  
**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

CHICAGO: 723 West Lake Street  
LONDON: 5 St. Johns St., Smithfield, E. C.

NEW YORK: 50 WATER STREET  
Telephone No. 1251 Broad

**OPPENHEIMER CASING CO.**

Importers and Exporters of

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**

New York  
Toronto  
Buenos Aires

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

London  
Wellington

**M. BRAND & SONS**

Compliments of the Season

FIRST AVE. AND 49th ST.

NEW YORK

**EARLY & MOOR, Inc.**

Importers **SAUSAGE CASINGS** Exporters  
139 Blackstone Street Boston, Mass.

**M. ETTLINGER & CO., Inc.**

Importers, Exporters and Cleaners of Sausage Casings. A large  
stock of all kinds of casings constantly on hand

Established 1903

12 COENTIES SLIP, NEW YORK

**The Standard Casing Co., Inc.**

EXPORTERS

**Sausage Casings**

IMPORTERS

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Tel. Plaza 5960-6013

NEW YORK

Cable Address:  
"Stancasing," New York

**INDEPENDENT BUTCHERS SUPPLY COMPANY**  
3742-44 SO. ASHLAND AVENUE, CHICAGO

Importers and  
Exporters of **Sausage Casings**

**R. T. RANDALL & CO.**

**Machinery, Market Fixtures  
Casings, Seasonings and Supplies**

331 N. Second St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Thomson & Taylor Company**

*Recleaned Whole and Ground  
Spices for Meat Packers*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# **The Canada Casing Co., Ltd.**

**Head Office, 140-142 Duke St.**

**MONTREAL, - QUE., CANADA**

**Largest Independent Casing Operators  
in the  
United States and Canada**

## **CAPACITY 1919:**

<b>SHEEP</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>CATTLE</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>
<b>HOGS</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## **WATCH FOR 1920 REPORT**

**Quotations**

<b>F. O. B. Atlantic Ports</b>
<b>C. I. F. Ports of Destination</b>

## CHRISTMAS

brings two pleasures  
that make for happiness,  
That of remembering and that of  
being remembered.

EDWIN C. PRICE COMPANY

## Doors for Overhead Meat Rail

Indispensable for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

Durability, Simplicity and ease of operation of the Trap Device, with no springs, sliding or working parts or other delicate mechanism to wear out, break or rust, are notable features.



*Open right—close tight*

The pockets on each side of the track port are as thoroughly insulated as is the door itself, thus eliminating the necessity of the purchaser having to do this important work at his own expense before the doors are installed, as is frequently the case with other makes.

*Write for new Catalog No. 9—contains a door for every purpose.*

## Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

Formerly Jones Cold Storage Door Company

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND, U. S. A.

## Lots of Fun

To read the papers and watch the world go by and say, "That's a 'Hook 'er to the Biler' one."

For example, the Papers say:

**"R. J. Reynolds & Co. have just declared a 200 per cent extra dividend."**

We laff and say, "They're one of ours."

**"Mattheson Alkali Works completes the year with a surplus of \$624,064 as against \$235,052 last year."**

We laff and say, "One of ours, oh, boy!"

**"1,000 invested in the B. F. Goodrich Co. became worth \$695,000."**

We laff and say, "They're 'Hookin' 'er to the Biler' right now."

(Changing old elevators to the Steam Hydraulic as well as getting them for new work.)

And so we could go on for the full page.

Here's the whole point, beloved—

**The concern that is managed to a success**

Is the concern that has the brains to

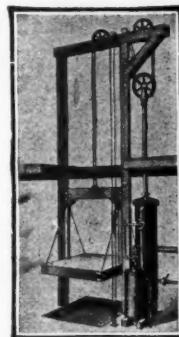
**"HOOK 'ER TO THE BILER"**

**CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO., Coatesville, Pa.**  
ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW

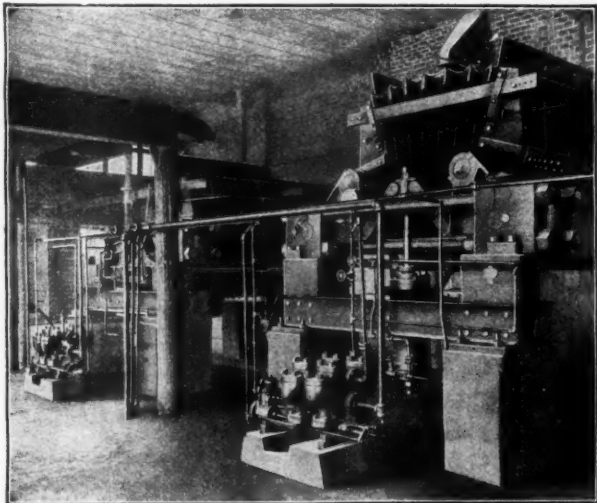
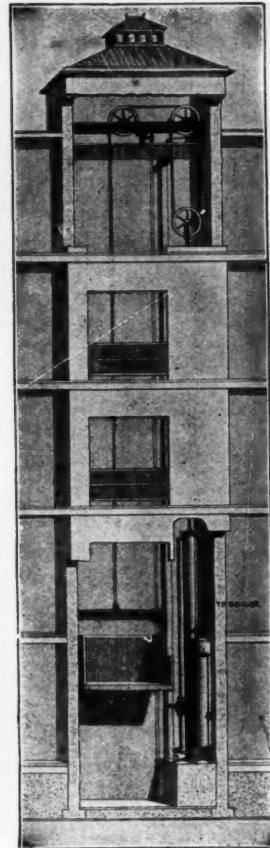


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Over 2000  
In Daily  
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East Cambridge, Mass.  
Worthington Works  
Harrison, N. J.  
Laidlaw Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hazleton Works,

Hazleton, Pa.

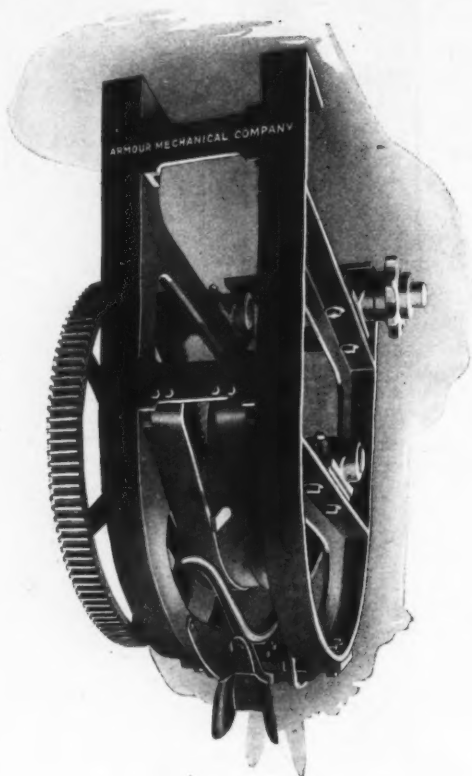
Gas Engine Works, Cadaby, W. Va.  
Power & Mining Works  
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**Saves \$3000 to \$4000  
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In addition to saving at least \$3000 the year by eliminating the use of cloth for packaging the material to be pressed, Worthington Filter Press saves on labor costs and effects a very considerable power saving.

One man can operate one press, or two men can operate four presses. Material is fed into the press from a chute, cheese is formed in press and falls out at bottom upon completion of squeezing operation. And by particular Worthington construction, their press, using but 700 lbs. water pressure, equals the performance of apparatus using from 4000 lbs. to 5000 lbs.

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#### Specifications:

Driving sprockets S. 1 7 T. No. 88  
Ewart Link Chain.

Sprocket makes 113 revolutions per  
minute.

Pulling wheel makes 15 revolutions per  
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Horsepower required 1

Width 14 in.

Length 36 in.

Capacity 45 jaws per minute

Height 38 in.

Shipping weight 880 lbs.

## Install This Hog Jaw Puller In Your Plant

Designed to part the jaws from the skull. Simple, convenient, economical. Heads are fed on to steel horn shown in illustration from which they are parted from jaw by steel pin located on revolving wheel. The pins on the revolving wheel engage the jaw and in pulling it through the machine separate it from the head. The skulls may be dropped into a chute to the floor below while the jaws slide down end of steel horn to bench or basket.

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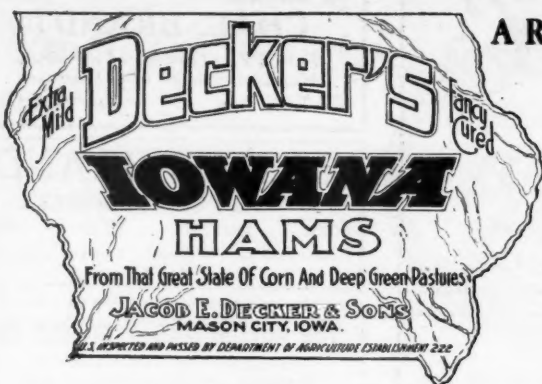
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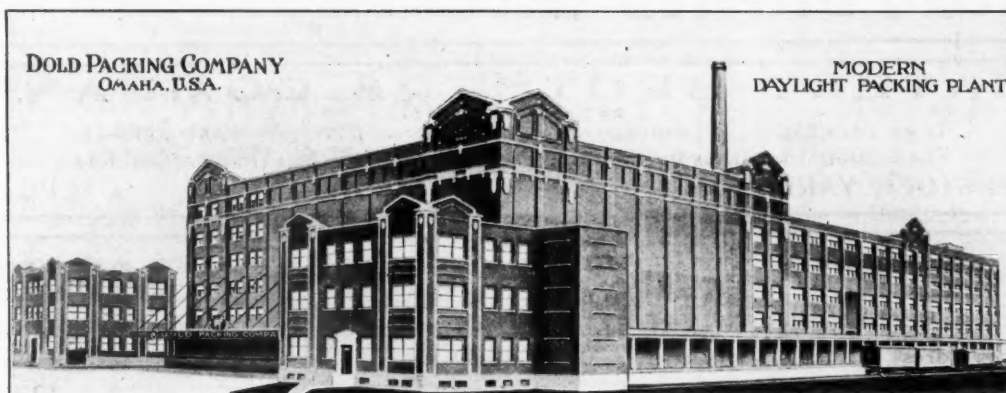
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We Specialize in Steam Ship Supplies of All  
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338 Produce Exchange New York

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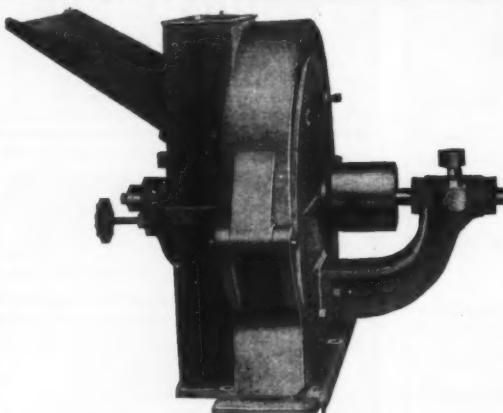
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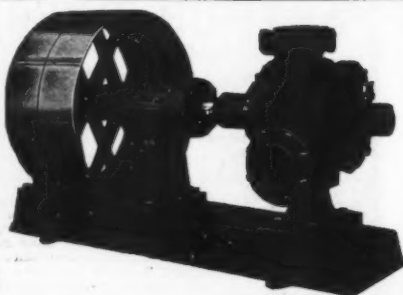


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Advertisements under this head \$2.00 per inch per insertion. Remittance must accompany order.

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## WANTED

Machine for rolling Dewey hams. Address Frank & Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

## WANTED

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Position as foreman of sausage, vinegar, pickle and boiled ham department. Have had twenty years' experience. Address W-609, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED

Position as superintendent by thoroughly practical packinghouse man with twenty-five years' experience in all departments, especially in pork. Best references. Address W-689, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED

Junk Bones wanted. Hafleigh & Company, 2nd & Lehigh Ave. Station, care Phila. & Reading Ry., Philadelphia.

## WANTED

Experienced Butcher Supply Salesman with established trade. State age, experience, territory covered and former connections—in strict confidence. Address W. 207, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## WANTED

Sales Engineer familiar with Packing House and By-Products Machinery. A splendid opportunity for good man. In reply, state age, experience and salary expected. Replies will be held in strict confidence. Address W. 206, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Position by A1 smoked meat man with wide and varied experience in all lines of smoked meat and branch house business. Served as foreman and superintendent, handling quality meats for 15 years. Looking for place where quality and wide-awake ideas count. Address J. S., P. O. Box 144, Westwood, Calif.

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Position by man with twenty-five years' experience who understands killing, curing, buying of livestock, selling department, building and changing of plant or machinery and all departments. Have been general manager and had full charge of plant. Would consider moderate salary and percentage of net profits in business with good prospects. Address W-691, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Sales manager, man with experience in dry summer sausage business, to take charge of sales in high grade up-to-date plant. Should have knowledge of manufacture and be able to judge quality of product. Salary dependent on ability to produce. Give age and experience. Replies will be held confidential. Address W-686, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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These containers are unusually well made of extra-strong metal and their real worth has been shown by the success with which they are meeting every day, in every branch of the trade.

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—absolutely air-tight *Satisfactory*

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AT  
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FOR SCREENING BONE AND TANKAGE

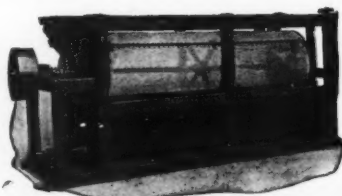
We also build screens similar to illustration of all steel construction and Shaker Screens, Single or Double, either wood or steel.

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Established 1834

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**Pork Packers**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
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Say Wilson's Certified Bacon  
—and Get it

**S**ELECTED for plump excellence of texture, evenness of fat and lean, smoothness of skin, these choicest pork sides are specially trimmed, and given our patient, exact curing and smoking.

The quality of the bacon is enhanced by the appetizing, mildly-sweet flavor which is thus imparted to it. Tell your dealer you *want* Wilson's Certified Bacon; if he hasn't it ask him to get it for you, we can stock him promptly.

**L**IKE all Wilson products, Wilson's Certified Bacon is selected, handled and prepared with the same *respect* your own mother shows toward anything she prepares especially for you.

• • •  
"Wilson's Meat Cookery"—Our authoritative book on the economical buying and cooking of meats mailed free on request. Write us a postal for it. Address Wilson & Co., Dept. 346, 41st Street and Ashland Avenue, Chicago.



*The Wilson label protects your table*

# 100% Efficiency

IS

What You Can Get, and Have  
a Right to Expect From a

## MECHANICAL

No. 295 Lard Roll  
(Motor Driven)



### Notice These Points of Superiority

1. Jacketed Picker Trough—Increases Capacity—Facilitates Cleaning
2. Jacketed Feed Trough—Prevents Lumping When Running Compound
3. Direct Motor Drive—Reduces Power and Maintenance Bill
4. Direct Ammonia Expansion—Increases Capacity 50 to 60 per cent

*We shall be pleased to furnish more data and information to  
interested parties*

## The Mechanical Manufacturing Company

UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Established 1889

The Largest Manufacturers in the World of  
Modern Packing House Machinery and Equipment

Products of Quality  
and Distinction



## Refrigeration and fresh meat

Present-day refrigeration enables us to place fresh meat, poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese daily in good condition anywhere in the United States.

In less than an hour after an animal is dispatched, it is hanging in a chill room with a temperature of about 34 degrees above zero.

From that time until it is cut and wrapped up for you by your dealer, it is under refrigeration at a constant temperature, excepting for brief moments while it is being loaded on to refrigerator cars at our plants, or unloaded at our branch selling houses, or whisked in trucks from the branch house to your retailer.

To carry out this service, Swift & Company has more than five hundred refrigerating plants, located at its packing plants and branch houses, supplemented by more than 6000 refrigerator cars plying among them.

In Chicago alone there are 180 refrigerated rooms. They can be kept at a fixed temperature, minute after minute, year in, year out. The temperatures are checked every hour by inspectors; any minute variations are at once corrected.

In these rooms there are over three

hundred miles of pipe through which flow ammonia and chilled brine to absorb the heat and reduce the temperature.

Experience and experiment have shown the proper degrees at which various meats and other perishable foods should be kept. These range from 45 degrees above zero for cheese to 5 below for butter, poultry, and frozen meats. Only a very small proportion of meat and produce is frozen, however; most of it is chilled and kept at temperatures from 34 to 36 degrees above zero. Butter does best at 5 below zero; eggs at 29 or 30 degrees above.

As much skill and painstaking care are required to preserve the color and the flavor of meats in cooling them and keeping them cool as are required in their preparation under the sanitary conditions that prevail. It is now done so perfectly by Swift & Company that meats lose nothing by the process, but are improved instead.

Eggs and butter can now be kept from the season of overproduction to the time of shortage without deteriorating. Meat, excepting that being cured, and the small quantity that is frozen, is always sold within two to three weeks from the time it is produced.

## Swift & Company, U. S. A.

*Founded 1868*

*A nation-wide organization owned by more than 35,000 shareholders*



